

# HISTORY OF BOSBURY



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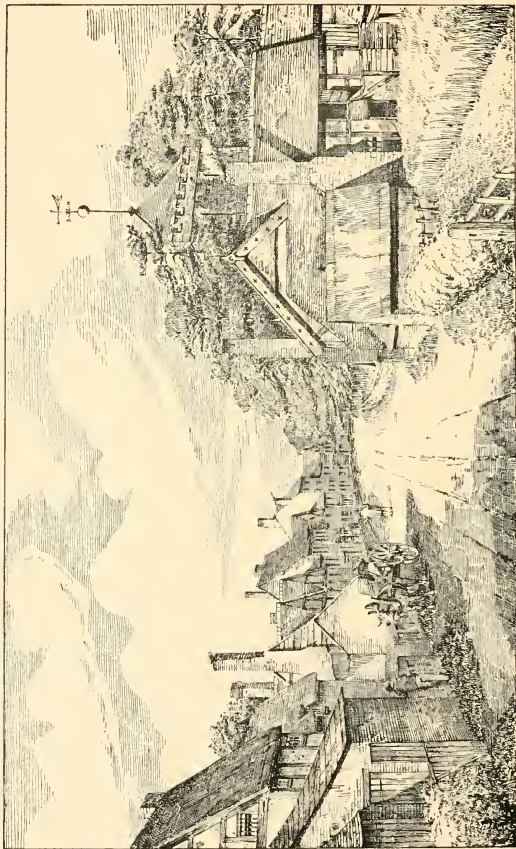


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ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE,

ARTHUR HARRISON, DEL.

# HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

**Parish of Bosbury,**

*IN THE DIOCESE AND COUNTY OF*

HEREFORD.

BY

THE REV. SAMUEL BENTLEY, M.A.,

VICAR AND RURAL DEAN.



LONDON:

J. MASTERS AND CO., 78, NEW BOND STREET.

1891.





Grand total 6,147,000 100% 100%



## Preface.

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N attempt has been made in the following pages to considerably enlarge and improve the "Short Account of Bosbury," which appeared in 1881.

Having since that time continued my researches, and met with further particulars respecting the Parish, I have thought them not unworthy of record : in themselves, they may not be of importance, but as illustrating the manners and customs of past times, they have their value and interest, and (as the "Short Account" is out of print,) are now published in this volume. The labours of the County historian not having as yet extended to this part of Herefordshire, such information as I have been able to obtain respecting Bosbury, may perhaps serve in some measure to lighten his work, as well as interest the inhabitants.

There are probably few parishes that have not some sort of history : scattered throughout the rural districts of this country there are many valuable remains of former days, and events have happened, not perhaps important, still, such as may well be kept from passing wholly into oblivion. Many parishes have had owners and residents of worth and consideration whose memory deserves to be cherished ; not a few of whom have left substantial proof of their zeal for the honour and glory of GOD, and the welfare of their poorer brethren ; and the example of others not so endowed with worldly goods, has told upon the place in which they lived and died. More important still is the Parish Church, where for centuries prayer has been wont to be made, of which the very stones bear witness to the piety and

skill of our forefathers, and the simplest details are full of interest ; and lastly, there is the Churchyard, wherein lies the dust of many generations, and which suggests such solemn thoughts and holy aspirations.

In saying this, I am not unmindful that valuable work has already been done, and that excellent parish histories have been written, but the number of such is, comparatively speaking, small, and much remains undone.

I am indebted to several friends for having kindly assisted me in my researches : to the Bishop of Hereford for permission to inspect the Episcopal Registers ; to the Archdeacon for entrusting to me two MS. volumes, one compiled by the Rev. J. H. Underwood, who for 26 years was Vicar of Bosbury, and the other written by himself ; to Canons Phillott and Scott Robertson for much valuable assistance and advice. S. R. Scargill-Bird, Esq., F.S.A., has materially aided me in examining documents at the Record Office, and by his courtesy and ability rendered the task both easy and agreeable. G. H. Piper, Esq., F.G.S., of Ledbury, has also given me most acceptable help.

To Arthur Harrison, Esq., an architect of Birmingham, I am indebted for the illustrations, which form so interesting and pleasing an addition to the volume ; his excellent taste and skill in delineating architectural details have made his work specially valuable ; to him, and to my other friends, I take this opportunity of offering my sincere thanks.

It will be observed that in the following pages several documents have been printed in Latin (the language in which they were issued ; ) this has been done because the actual words used have an interest attached to them, and a translation sometimes fails to convey the full meaning of the passage in which they occur. When a blank occurs in a document or inscription the conclusion may be drawn that the writing has become illegible.

*November, 1891.*

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## CHAPTER I.

### Parish and Manor.



THE sources from which any accurate knowledge of the early history of a place or parish in England can be obtained, are for obvious reasons both few and scanty, and sometimes have to be sought in widely different quarters. In the case of many rural parishes the absence of any certain information concerning them is very marked, and even such as can be procured is often little worthy of record. This is really not matter for surprise when it is remembered that the art of printing was not invented until the 15th century, and not extensively practised in England until about the middle of the 16th. We consequently owe almost all our knowledge of their early history to oral tradition, and manuscripts necessarily few in number, and the contents of which are far from being of equal value and authority. Some have been found by no means easy to read and translate, and on others, carelessness and the unavoidable ravages of time, have left marks which cannot be obliterated.

Sources of  
information.

The parish of Bosbury, comprising 4769 acres, is about 4 miles from the town of Ledbury: the population is strictly rural. It is in the old Anglo-Saxon Hundred of Radlow, and in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Hereford. The Hundreds were parts or divisions of shires, and were so called, either because each division found one hundred "fidejussores" of the king's peace, or a hundred able men for war.

Hundred of  
Radlow.

It is not easy to determine when this country was first divided into parishes. Bishop Godwin (de Præsulibus) says of Honorius, who was Archbishop of Canterbury (627—655,) "Hoc vero de illo maxime memorabile quod omnes

Division into  
Parishes.

Archdeacon  
Hardwick.

provinciae suae regiones in parœcias distinxit primus, ut singulis ministris singulos greges quos curarent posset attribuere." A sentence which may thus be rendered, "The circumstance chiefly memorable concerning him is that he first divided all the places in his province into parishes, so that he might assign to each separate flock a separate minister, who should have the oversight thereof." But competent authorities differ on this subject. Archdeacon Hardwick (*History of the Church, Middle Age,*) writes, "In most other countries the division into parishes was very ancient, but in England the introduction of the system is a matter of great obscurity. The monastic stations founded by the original missionaries seem to have long supplied the wants of the people. The original parish priest would be the minister of the village community, or chaplain of the lord of a franchise, and the parish in most cases would coincide with the territory of the community or franchise. Theodore, (Archbishop 668—693,) has been named as the founder of the parochial system, but it was probably growing up gradually from his time to that of Alfred."

Upleadon.

There were two manors in this parish from very early times: the first that of Bosbury, Coddington and Colwall, (as it is named,) of which the Bishop was lord; the second, that of Upleadon, including the little township of Catley. This latter became the property of the Knights Templars, the lord of the manor at that date, whose name is not known, having joined that fraternity.

Bosbury.

When the manor of Bosbury was first granted to the Bishop of Hereford, is a matter of uncertainty, though doubtless it was at a very early date.

Manors.

"Manors," (says Blackstone,) "are in substance as ancient as the Saxon constitution, though perhaps differing a little in some immaterial circumstances from those that exist at this day . . . they were partly known to our ancestors even before the Norman Conquest."

#### CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF BOSBURY, COLWALL AND CODDINGTON.

Descent.

The eldest son is heir to his ancestor. In the event of a copyholder dying without leaving a son, then his eldest daughter is his heiress, although he may have more than one daughter. This custom extends to Collaterals.

Fines.

Fines are arbitrary, that is the lord may take two full years' value as a fine on admission.

Heriots.

A Heriot of the best beast or best chattel is due to the lords on the death of a copyholder in respect of every messuage or mese place of which he died seized.



The widow of a deceased copyholder is entitled to be admitted as by her Freebench on payment of one penny as a fine for each separate copyhold whereof her husband died seized, provided she claims admission within a year and a day from the death of her husband. She holds as by her Freebench so long as she remains chaste, sole, and unmarried. In the case of a copyholder who has married twice, his widow would only be entitled to her Freebench in respect of those copyholds which her deceased husband had acquired subsequent to the death of his first wife.

Freebench.

Copyholds are liable to be forfeited :—

If a copyholder demises his copyhold land for more than a year without license.

Forfeitures.

If he fells timber without license.

If he opens quarries or gravel pits or sand pits without license.

If he allows a messuage or dwelling-house to fall into decay. In the event of a copyholder who is illegitimate dying intestate, or in the event of a copyholder dying intestate and without leaving an heir the copyholds revert to the lords.

Bosbury is supposed to derive its name from one Bosa, a person of some consideration, who was the owner of land in the place, in the early part of the 9th century. Little is known of him, indeed all that can be ascertained is, that he was the scribe of Witlaf, King of Mercia ; and that in this capacity he witnessed a Charter which the King granted to the Abbey of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, in 833. We owe the knowledge of this circumstance to one of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. As the Harleian MSS. are a very important and interesting contribution to English History it may not be amiss to say that we are indebted for this valuable collection of papers to Robert Harley, (the eldest son of Sir Edward Harley,) who was a distinguished M.P., and chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1701. In 1704 he became a Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1710. Shortly afterwards (1711) he was created Earl of Oxford, but in 1715 was impeached by the House and committed to the Tower, where for two years he remained : after his release he lived in retirement to the end of his days.

Bosa.

Harleian  
Manuscripts.

His research and industry were quite marvellous : he read extensively and was a diligent collector of books and manuscripts. Amid all his various and onerous duties, it is surprising to note both the quantity and quality of the work he did for the history of this country : his MSS. are a store-house of minute research and observation, and are in a remarkably good state of preservation. They are in number 7644, and at his death were purchased for the British Museum.

The account of Bosbury is contained in the MS. of which a copy is here inserted.

MS. No. 6726. Harleian MSS. (British Museum) p. 166.

The MS.

# BOSBURY.

Bos est mansio—ut Bosmana for Bodimin Bosmana monachorum mansio Mon. Angl. p. 213. but it pleaseth me better to come from Bosanberigh & is Bosani qui fuit comes temp. Withlafi Dominium de Bosbury where are divers tenants that hold the old habitacon was in that place where at the present is the orchard of y<sup>e</sup> old court on y<sup>e</sup> west of y<sup>e</sup> garden as by y<sup>e</sup> ruins & foundations in y<sup>e</sup> memory of man were to be seen.

Of Bosa, vide Mon. Angl. p. 167 floruit Anno Dni 833, & was wnesse to y<sup>e</sup> Charter of Confirmacon of Witlaf, King of Mercians to the Abbey of Croiland, & this is written + ego Bosa Scriba Regis Withlafi manu mea chirographum istud scripsi.

I read of it before the Norman Conquest to have appurtained to the Bps of Hereford, & to be their see till in y<sup>e</sup> Synod held Anno Dni 1075 it was forbidden that Bps sees should lye obscure in meane and small townes.

It was a place heretofore endowed with many priviledges as a market w<sup>th</sup> its neighbour Ledbury hath Devoured.

The tenants of this manour were toll free : vid patten.

After y<sup>e</sup> Norman Conquest it gave name to a family of worship (as most places did) of one of whom we find it thus written in a booke of Obits belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Church of Hereford : "Obitus Rogeri de Bosbury qui legavit Majori Altari dñe eccleie."

There was a chauntry founded antiently there, but by whom I find not, unless it were by y<sup>e</sup> Morton y<sup>t</sup> built y<sup>e</sup> chapple on y<sup>e</sup> south side of y<sup>e</sup> Church y<sup>e</sup> chauntry with y<sup>e</sup> rents.

Bulla Papalis  
in Registro  
Thom. Cant.  
Ep. p. 37.

Innocentius Episcopus, (Innocent IV.) servus servorum Dei, venerabili Patri Episcopo Herefordiensi, Salutem Apostolicam benedictionem. Cum Episcopalis mensæ defectus eo sit gravior quo fortius tenentur Episcopi ex officio suo debiti existere hospitales, nos audita necessitate mensæ tuæ, cujus adeo tenues asseris esse proventus ut hospitalitatem ex eis nequeas exercere, tuis partibus inclinati auctoritate tibi presentium indulgemus ut liceat tibi de Ledbury et Bosbury ecclesias tuæ diocesis in quibus jus obtines patronatus ad collationem tuam ut asseris pleno jure spectantes in usus proprios cum vocaverim retinere. Ita tamen quod in eis satisfacias peridoneos vicarios deservire, et eis ex earundem proventibus portionem congruam assignari ex quo commode sustentari valeant ac hospitalitatem et alia ecclesiæ onera supportare.

Translation.

Innocent, Bishop, a servant of the servants of GOD, to the venerable Father the Bishop of Hereford, health, Apostolical benediction. Since the Episcopal table may be more heavily charged than may enable them as Bishops to discharge the duties of hospitality by virtue of their office, we having heard of the need of your table, of which you affirm that the proceeds are so slender that you are unable to exercise hospitality from them, (we) being

desirous of assisting you, give you the authority of these presents, (i.e. this document) that it may be allowed you to retain to your own uses the Churches of Ledbury and Bosbury in your diocese, in which you have the full right of patronage relating to your collation as you assert . . . So, however, that you provide fit Vicars to serve in them, and that a fit portion of their revenues be assigned to them from which they may be fitly maintained and support the hospitality and other burdens of the Church.

Upletton—Upledon & Hubbledon for these names I find it called for Villa de Hubbledon alias Upledon continentur quatuor Hidæ quastres de templo de Upledon tenent de dono Comit̃is Marescalli de Neubury de veteri feoffamento.

Upletton, ex lib. Hen. 3<sup>r</sup>.

In this part of y<sup>e</sup> parish is a farm called y<sup>e</sup> Barlands, which is a tenure of land w<sup>h</sup> was held by the service of bearing or carrying the lord or the steward their provision of victuals or the like in their remove from place to place, such tenant being thence called Bermannes, famous for a peare cider.

The "Charter of Confirmacon" named in the second paragraph of this MS. is an interesting document recorded by Ingulphus, the celebrated Abbot of Croyland, and historian. It appears that Witlaf, before he ascended the throne of Mercia, was much at variance with King Egbert, and on a certain occasion sought refuge from his pursuit in the Abbey of Croyland. Eight years after Witlaf became king, in succession to Egbert, and as a thank-offering for his preservation, ("In die igitur bonorum, ne immemor sim malorum,") he executed a charter which added considerably to the privileges already possessed by the Monastery. He granted to Croyland the privilege of Sanctuary "within the waters of Croyland," and also gave the monks his coronation robe, a golden veil, his gilt cup, and the drinking-horn which he used at his table, for the elders of the Monastery to use at Festivals, and he lastly entreated them to remember him in their prayers.

Croyland Charter.

The following account of the custom of signing and witnessing Charters, which is given by Sir T. D. Hardy (in his preface to Rotuli Chartarum) may serve to throw a light upon the part Bosa took in the matter of this Croyland Charter.

Sir T. D. Hardy.

"During the Anglo-Saxon era Charters were prepared by professed scribes or notaries and read aloud in some place of common resort. The grantor or author of the instrument, if he could not write his name, (which was almost always the case) sometimes made a cross by his own hand before his name, room for it having been left by the writer of the instrument. This however was not the universal or even frequent practice; the notary or scrivener generally made it for him. If the Charter were signed by the hand of the donor, then each

of the principal witnesses present drew the sign of a cross, the notary the name of the witness immediately following the sign : for at this period and for some centuries afterwards few persons could write, and consequently were dependent upon professed scribes to perform that duty for them. But when the donor did not by his own hand sign the charter, neither did the witnesses sign with their own hands, all the crosses being then made by the writer of the Charter. No form was at that period fixed for the clause announcing the names of the witnesses."

Domesday  
Book.

The mention that is made of Bosbury in Domesday Book is short, and does not give much insight into the condition of the place at that period. Domesday Book is a very valuable record, the original of which is still in excellent condition and preserved with great care in the Record Office. It was compiled by order of the Conqueror, and completed in the year 1086, and is a survey of nearly the whole of this country, giving the most minute particulars respecting each place. There are, however, some parts over which the survey did not extend, and no reason is assigned for the omission. The name of the owner and possessor of each place is (for the most part) recorded together with its gross value both in the time of Edward the Confessor, and also at that of the survey. Its object was not only that the Conqueror might know how much was due to him by way of tax, but also that his subjects might know what they had to pay. So faithfully did the Commissioners perform their task, that we read in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "So very narrowly he (the Conqueror) caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is a shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

Domesday Book is in two volumes or parts: Herefordshire is contained in the first; the following is the account given of Bosbury.

Entry.

"In Boseberge sunt sex hidæ geldantes. In dominio duæ carucatæ, et xvii villani, et xvi bordarii, et unum Burum cum xxii carucatis. Ibi 2 servi, et molendinum de xix denariis et 8 acres prati, et silva nihil reddens.

"Presbyter tenet unam hidam et habet unam carucatam. Tempore Regis Edvardi et post, et modo valuit £6."

Translation.

"In Bosbury there are six hides paying tax (the Anglo-Saxon 'geld.') In demesne (that is, land which the lord of the manor has in his own hands) are 2 carucates, and 17 villains,

and 16 bordarii, and 1 burrus with 22 ploughs. 2 Serfs are there, and a mill worth 19 denarii, and 8 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding nothing.

"A Presbyter holds one hide and has one carucate. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, and now it is worth £6."

The *hide* here mentioned is considered to be the oldest measure of land. It seems however to be uncertain in its extent, and to vary considerably. One writer makes it equal to 100 acres; another gives 96 as the number; and another 170. So that the portion of land which the word is meant to represent cannot be given with any accuracy.

A *carucate* is the area that could be tilled annually with one plough.

*Villains* are men who did much the same work as the agricultural labourer of the present day. There were two classes, one annexed to the manor: the other to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed.

*Bordarii* or *Buri*. Those so named are considered by some writers to have been mere drudges performing the lowest duties; by others they are thought to have been a middle sort of tenant, not serfs, but not free.

*Servi*. These were a lower class than the villains; their lives were spent in the service of the lord of the manor, by whom they were protected from injury. They were sometimes able to set themselves free.

In the year 1288 Pope Nicholas the Fourth granted all the tenths due from the Clergy to the King for six years in order to defray the expenses of a Crusade. The survey which was then made was called the "Taxation of Pope Nicholas," and regulated the amount due both to King and Pope.

Taxation  
of Pope  
Nicholas.

The entry respecting Bosbury which occurs in this survey is

	Taxatio.	Decima.
Ecclea de Bosebur Epi Hereford . . . . .	£20 0 0	2 0 0
Vicar ejusdem . . . . .	4 13 4	0 0 4

Bosminbur.

Bona tempri Dni Hereford

Ite id h't in manio de Bosebur duas. car. tre

p' c' cujlb' . . . . . £1 0 0

The last line of this entry is no doubt the abbreviation of "proventus carucatæ cujuslibet," that is, the rent of each carucate.

The next mention that we find made of Bosbury is in what is commonly called the "King's Book," or the "Valor Ecclesiasticus."

Valor  
Ecclesiasticus.

In early times the firstfruits, or first year's income of every benefice or preferment of any Ecclesiastical kind, was given to the Pope, a practice which prevailed throughout the whole of Christendom. When the papal supremacy was rejected in England, these firstfruits were by statute vested in the King, (26 Henry VIII. chap. 3,) and a valuation was made which settled the amount to be paid by the clergy to the King.

The account given of Bosbury in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," is the following :—

Tempore Henrici Octavi.

Episcopatus Hereford.

Bosbury

valet in

Valuation,  
Bishopric.

Redditibus assise ibidem per annum	xxijj . viij . j	} £. s. d. xlv . x . x
Incremento redditus ibidem per annum	— iij —	
Exitibus manerii ibidem per annum	— xiiij . iiij	
Vendicione decimarum de Bosbery & Gatley	xij — —	
Firma terrarum dominicalium ibidem per annum	— cvj . viij	
Redditibus reptis cum incremento redditus	— xij . viij	
Perquisitionibus curie ibidem communibus annis	— lxxvj . j	

Reprise

videlicet in

feodo ballivorum (inter alios)

Johannis Jones ballivi de Bosbury xx<sup>s</sup>

Time of Henry VIII.

Bishopric of Hereford.

Translation.

Bosbury

is worth

	£. s. d.	} £. s. d. 45 10 10
Rent of land, the same yearly	23 8 1	
Additional rents, "	0 3 0	
Profit on the Manor, "	0 14 4	
Customary claim on tithes of Bosbury and Gatley	12 0 0	
Farm rent of land held in demesne	5 6 8	
Profits from increased rents	0 12 8	
Profits from fines or renewals, the same in ordinary years	3 6 1	

Deduction

namely for

Agreement with bailiffs, amongst others  
that of John Jones, bailiff of Bosbury £1.

Decanatus de Frome in comitatu  
Hereford  
Vicaria de Bosbury  
Nicholas Smyth Vicarius ibidem  
valet in

Decimis granarum & feni comunibus annis	liij . iiiij	} Valuation, Vicarage.
Decimis agnorum & lane comunibus annis	x —	
Decimis porcellorum & anserum comunibus annis	x —	
Decimis ovorum liij <sup>a</sup> lini v <sup>a</sup> & croc <sup>i</sup> xii <sup>d</sup> } comunibus annis	x —	
Decimis fructuum arborum comunibus annis	— xx	
Oblacionibus . . . . temporibus anni accustomatis } comunibus annis	xxxvj . viij	} £. s. d. x . xj . iiiij ob.
Debitis pascalibus comunibus annis	iiij . ix . viij ob.	
Reprise videlicet	s. d.	
Archidiacono anuatim pro le proc <sup>i</sup>	vij . viij	
	£. s. d.	
Et valet dare comunibus annis	x . iiij . viij	
Decima pars	xx . iiij ob.	

Deanery of Frome, in the County of  
Hereford.

Translation.

Vicarage of Bosbury.

Nicholas Smyth, Vicar of the same.  
consists of

	£. s. d.	} £. s. d. 10 11 4½
Tithes of grain and interest in ordinary years	2 13 4	
Tithes of lambs and wool „	0 10 0	
Tithes of little pigs and geese „	0 10 0	
Tithes of eggs 4 <sup>a</sup> flax 5 <sup>a</sup> & saffron xii <sup>d</sup> } ordinary years	0 10 0	
Tithes of fruit trees „	0 1 8	} £. s. d. 10 3 8
Offerings, at the accustomed seasons of the year } ordinary years	1 16 8	
Easter dues, ordinary years	4 9 8½	

Expenditure namely	s. d.
To the Archdeacon yearly, for procuration	0 7 8
	£. s. d.
And it yields in ordinary years	10 3 8
The tithe	1 0 4½

Six years after the enactment of this statute, of which the foregoing valuation was the result, a Court was called into existence (32 Henry VIII.,) for the administration of this revenue, but was soon afterwards dissolved, and in the first year of Queen Mary, the collection of the firstfruits was undertaken by the Exchequer.

Queen Anne's  
Bounty.

Queen Anne in the year 1704, instead of taking for her own use, as did her predecessors, the money received on account of firstfruits, restored it (in her own way) to the class from which it was taken. She granted a charter, which was afterwards confirmed by statute, whereby all the revenues of the firstfruits and tithes are vested in trustees to form a fund for the increase of livings under the value of £50. This is the origin of what is called "Queen Anne's Bounty."

Alienation of  
Tithe.

At the suppression of the Monasteries in the time of Henry VIII., a Court was created for the management of their large revenues, which was called the "Court of the Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown." Within its scope were placed all lands, &c., acquired or to be acquired by purchase or exchange. There can be no doubt that by the authority, and with the sanction of this Court, and that of another with wider powers, which a few years afterwards superseded it, a great amount of most unseemly trafficking in Church lands and property took place, the effects of which are felt to this day. Bosbury, and other parishes in the county, suffered. It appears that at this time one John Scudamore, "gentleman usher of the King's chamber, one of the surveyors of divers abbeys within the county of Hereford, and others appointed to be suppressed," became possessed of a portion of the tithes of Bosbury, (those yielded by the Catley township,) whether by gift, purchase, or exchange, is not known. These tithes were alienated for about one hundred years, and might have remained in that condition unto this day, but for the considerate act of one of his descendants, John, Lord Scudamore, who restored them to Bosbury and to other parishes in the county by a special Act of Parliament. Viscount Scudamore of Hom Lacy, born in 1600, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. The learned antiquary, the Rev. John Webb, says of him, "His passion for study, even to the injury of his health, was as strong and uninterrupted within the alluring circle of a Court as it was in his country retreat; and wherever he was found his pious and

Viscount  
Scudamore.



generous conduct endeared him to all good men . . . his notions in religion and politics ran very high ; his attachment to the Church of England, the result of a thorough deliberate acquaintance with her principles, being unbounded . . . so far as an estimate can now be formed of his character, for natural, and acquired ability, piety, integrity, charity even to munificence, and most of the virtues that adorn a public or a private life, few persons of that age, and this or any other country could be found to have surpassed Lord Scudamore." Rev. J. Webb.  
Herefordshire has reason to cherish the memory of one who bore himself so bravely in perilous times. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention that the present Archdeacon of Hereford is one of the lineal descendants of this excellent man.

The Tithe Commutation Act, which was passed in 1836, substituted an equivalent for tithes in the form of a rent charge, varying every year in proportion to the price of corn, and thus the old system of collecting tithes has become practically extinct. The Bosbury tithes in 1836 were commuted Rectorial £501. 3s. 8d., Vicarial £400. Tithe  
Commutation.

No glebe was attached to the benefice until the year 1881, when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of the Episcopal estate made a grant of a field and some ground adjoining the Vicarage, comprising 6 acres, 2 roods, and 21 perches.

The population of the Parish from the beginning of the Census returns has been, 1801—776. 1811—904. 1821—966. 1831—1060. 1841—1137. 1851—1133. 1861—1090. 1871—1005. 1881—989. 1891—916. It will thus be seen that there was a gradual increase (in the decades) of the population up to 1841, from which period it has decreased, and now stands much as it did in 1811. Census.

## CHAPTER II.

### *The Church.*

Old Church.



HAT a Church had long stood on the same site as that which is occupied by the present building cannot be reasonably doubted. The population of the village, its comparative importance as containing within it one of the Manor houses of the Bishop of the diocese, together with the circumstance that a Saxon font has been found on the spot, seem distinctly to prove that a building for the public worship of Almighty GOD must have occupied the present site from very early times. As the Episcopal Registers do not begin until 1275, no record can be found of any circumstances connected with the first structure, nor of the consecration of the present. It is matter for regret that any account of what must have been a building of much interest, and some importance, should be so entirely wanting.

Church.

The Church which now exists was built during the closing years of the 12th century, and beginning of the 13th, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity: its style is Transitional Norman. It consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a chantry chapel, (Perpendicular) added in the 16th century by Sir Rowland Morton, who was then living at the Grange: the tower is detached. William De Vere, who was Bishop of Hereford from 1186 to 1199, is said to have been a "great builder," and it is not unlikely that to his influence the present fabric may owe its existence.

Porch.

The architectural details of the church may be thus described. There are two entrances, one on the south side, the other on the north. The south entrance is through an open timber-work porch, rising from side stone walls, and probably dating from the 15th century. The doorway is Norman

recessed with a bold moulding to the inner reveal; the arch is supported by circular shafts with simple bases and capitals. In the middle of the eastern shaft there was a holy-water stoup: and the remains of both stoup and canopy are visible. It has been thought, from the jointing of the stone and the clumsy manner in which the shaft has been cut through, that the stoup was an insertion of a later date than the arch itself. The entrance to the church on the north side is by a simple circular-headed doorway without a porch of any kind.

South Door.

North Door.

The chancel is 38 feet 6 inches in length from the east wall to the screen, and 22 feet 3 inches in width. Formerly there were in the east wall three Early English windows, but they were removed many years ago, and a late Perpendicular window with four lights was inserted. This window was filled with glass (painted by Messrs. Wailes in 1882) for the Rev. Edward Higgins, of Bosbury House, as a memorial to two of his grandsons. The subjects delineated on the window are figures of the four Evangelists under elaborate canopies, and an illustration of the Presentation in the Temple, and of the blessing of little children by our LORD. The tracery is filled with monograms surrounded by angelic figures and richly coloured foliage.

Chancel.

East Window.

On the north side there is a simple Early English window (painted also by Messrs. Wailes in 1883) for John Pitt, Esq., of Temple Court. The subject is a full length figure of S. Peter. In the space between this window and the screen a very fine organ was placed in 1871, through the munificence of Mrs. Hope, the widow of the Rev. F. W. Hope, M.A., D.C.L., and sister of Mrs. Higgins, of Bosbury House. A description of the organ will be found in the Appendix.

North Window.

Organ.

On the south side of the chancel are three Early English windows of the same size as that on the north: that in the middle was filled in 1881 with glass (painted also by Wailes) for the Rev. F. and Mrs. Poynder, and contains a full length figure of S. Mark. The other two are partly filled with painted glass; it is however of no special pattern or design, and calls for no remark.

South Windows.

Within the sacarium (one on each side of the chancel) are two remarkable monuments with effigies of members of the family of Harford, who in the 16th century occupied an influential position in Bosbury. Although there is a certain richness in the imposing appearance which they present, there is much to condemn in point of taste and execution. The one on the south

Harford Monuments.

side is dated 1573, that on the north 1578. They are specimens of early Renaissance, and are the work of John Guldo.

Roof. The roof of the chancel was probably of open timber like the nave, but is now enclosed, match-boarded, ribbed, and panelled. The seats for the choir are of oak. There are no traces of either piscina or sedilia, they were probably destroyed to make room for the Harford monuments.

Screen. A very beautiful Perpendicular screen separates the chancel from the nave, having five well-proportioned bays with tracery. The coving beneath the rood beam is ornamented with elaborate fan tracery, finely carved and exceedingly rich in detail. This screen is considered to be one of the finest specimens of wooden rood-screens that can now be seen in England.

Nave. The nave is 72 feet 8 inches in length, and 46 feet 3 inches in width. On both sides is a well-proportioned arcade of six pointed arches, resting upon circular piers the same throughout. Each pier has a bold circular moulded base on a plain square plinth, with octagonal capitals and abacus. The bell of the capital is carved with the Norman escallop moulding, and the arches are recessed, with a bold splayed label moulding. The pointed arch was in common use in England, and in many parts of Europe after the middle of the 12th century, though the piers, capitals, and mouldings of the early examples of the pointed arch are pure Norman. Kirkstall and Buildwas Abbeys are similar examples.

Clerestory. The clerestory has single light windows, six on each side, with somewhat rude straight-sided pointed heads. The lower aisle has narrow Early English lancets. One in the south side was filled in 1890 with glass (by Pratt) for Mrs. Inett in memory of her parents, and contains a representation of our Blessed LORD as the Good Shepherd.

West Wall. In the west wall of the nave is a small Norman window, which was filled for the parishioners in 1881, in memory of Mrs. Hope. It has a rich border surrounding two oblong medallions, in the highest of which is a representation of S. Cecilia, and the inscription, "Let everything that hath breath praise the LORD." In the lower there is a figure of Dorcas, beneath which are the words, "This woman was full of good works and alms-deeds." A brass plate with inscription has been placed beneath this window. In the same western wall at the end of the aisles there are two narrow grisaille lancets.

The roof of the nave is lofty with open timber work, and as in the case of many roofs of the same age there are no principals supporting purlins on which the rafters rest, but each rafter, which is of great strength in itself, is trussed with slight panel work joining seven angles, and there are seven large tie-beams which secure the wall-plates. The roof of the nave of Ely Cathedral is a remarkable example of the same kind of work.

Roof.

On the outside, under the eaves of the roof is a Norman corbel-table, at the south-western end of which a small stone head projects, and on the outside of the western wall there is a similar projection. At the junction of the chancel with the nave is a small bell-cote containing the old Sanctus bell now disused.

At the east end of the south aisle a beautiful chantry chapel was erected by Sir Rowland Morton, who lived at the Grange in Bosbury for some time in the 16th century. Lady Morton having died in 1528, Sir Rowland some few years after her decease planned, erected, and endowed this chantry. It is 15 feet 2 inches in length, and 10 feet 5 inches in width, and contains three Perpendicular windows, one looking east, the other two south. The roof is stone richly groined. On three pendants from the roof, the rebus of Sir Rowland Morton may be seen, M upon a tun. A rebus is often found in churches, and no doubt had its use. In former times the great majority of worshippers could neither read nor write, and these pictorial illustrations, intelligible even to the illiterate, taught them in some measure to whom they were indebted for much of the marvellous beauty which adorns these consecrated places.

Morton  
Chantry.

Rebus.

A small stone head, supposed to be a likeness of Bishop Swinfield, projects from the south wall of the nave which adjoins the Morton Chantry.

Stone Head.

At the first restoration of the church in 1844, an old Saxon font of the rudest description was discovered by the workmen on removing the font now in use. It was found at a distance of two feet beneath the nave floor, turned upside down, and forming a kind of base for its successor. No precise date can be fixed for it, but it is no doubt of great antiquity.

Saxon Font.

The present font is Early English, and has a square bowl (2 feet 9 inches,) supported on a central pillar with shafts at the angles. The original lead lining of the bowl still remains. There are very fair mouldings on the capitals and bases of the shafts: the stone is dark red conglomerate, found probably in the neighbourhood of Malvern.

Font.

**Pulpit.** The pulpit is pentagonal and contains on four of its sides some good specimens of carved oak panelling, supposed to have been brought from Flanders. The first panel contains a representation of the Adoration of the Magi, the Holy Child in the centre of the group with the Blessed Virgin and Joseph, and cattle in the background. The second represents the Agony in the Garden; the sleeping disciples, our LORD withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, an angel strengthening Him: the traitor with a lantern entering by the garden gate; over the top of the wall are seen the multitude with swords and staves. The third portrays the Crucifixion; the faithful women standing by, and the walls of Jerusalem with the tops of the houses in the distance; on the left the insignia of Roman power, the eagle and the spear. The fourth has been thought to represent the Flight into Egypt, but the omission of the figure of Joseph and of the ass renders this supposition improbable. It is more likely intended to illustrate the flight of Hagar and Ishmael

**Prayer Desk.** —the casting out of the bondwoman and her son. The front of the prayer desk is also panelled, and contains a representation of our LORD's Baptism; the dove on His head, the river, and the palm trees are all delineated.

**Seats.** Many of the old seats (oak) in the church have been preserved, and others of the same pattern and material were added in 1871, in the room of unsightly pews which from time to time had been introduced.

**Tower.** The tower, distant from the church about 60 feet on the south side, was probably built at the beginning of the 13th century, and has unusually massive walls. It is 29 feet square, and is divided into three stages by set-offs. The two lower stages are pierced on each side by a single lancet. On the ground story on the north side instead of a window there is a well-proportioned door, the jambs of which project beyond the face of the external wall, and are weathered back again above the door, so that it has the appearance of an opening made in a large buttress. The doorway is 7 feet in thickness. The upper stage has two Early English lancets set widely apart in each wall, and ends in an embattled parapet from within which up to the year 1812 rose a spire. This spire was struck by lightning in 1638, the only record of which catastrophe remains in the Register Book, No. I., where the Vicar thus writes on page 16, "Pyramis Bosburæ miro fulmine corrupta decimo quarto die Januarij 1638. George Wall."

**Spire.**

Though doubtless much injured, it continued to exist until the year 1812, occasioning considerable expense for its repair. It was at length resolved to "pull down the said spire, and to finish it in the following manner, namely, that instead of a new spire, the tower to be covered in with a low pediment roof, so as that the roof shall scarcely be seen over the battlements of the tower, and that the said roof be covered with slate, and that a ball and weathercock shall be put upon the top." (Vestry Minutes, July 9, 1812.)

There are no less than seven detached towers in Herefordshire: at Bosbury, Garway, Holmer, Ledbury, Pembury, Richards Castle, and Yarpole. They are generally supposed to have been built for defensive purposes, as predatory excursions were frequently made by the Welsh into Herefordshire both before and after the period of their erection.

The practice of tolling and ringing bells in the Churches and Monasteries of England dates from a very early period. Bede makes mention of a single bell in the Monastery of Hackness, in Yorkshire, in 680, and doubtless there were others. It seems that the celebrated Abbey of Croyland, in Lincolnshire, must be credited with the possession of the first peal. Thurkytel, the sixth Abbot, who rebuilt the Abbey on a scale of great magnificence after its destruction in 870 by the Danes, gave in 946 a great bell to the Monastery, and afterwards six others. Ingulphus, the abbot and historian, says that all of them rung together and "Non erat tunc tanta consonantia in tota Anglia." Hence the proverb, "as sweet as Croyland bells."

Early use of  
Bells.

In the tower of Bosbury there are six: on the first may be found the name of the founder who lived at Gloucester.

Bosbury  
Bells.  
First.

Charles John Rudhall.

No date is given.

On the second are the words,

The praises of GOD I sing,  
The woman's kneel I ring.

Second.

and also the arms of the founder, and other impressions.

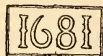


Third. On the third may be read,

Soli Deo gloria : Pax omnibus.

John Turberville, Peter Harecourt. C. W.

and also the founder's arms, and the date.

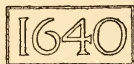


Fourth. On the fourth the inscription is illegible; the date is thought to be about 1680.

Fifth. On the fifth may be read the words,

Gloria Deo in excelsis.

with a fleur de lys, and date.



Sixth. The sixth bell, which is the tenor, and is 3 feet 9½ inches in diameter, has this inscription,

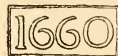
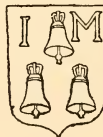
All men that heare my roing sound,

Repent before you ly in ground.

Edvard Woodyate,

Hennry Bray, C. W.

this also has the founder's arms and date.





The tower also contains an excellent clock, having its face on the south side, which was presented to the parish in Advent, 1878, by the late Vicar, the Rev. J. E. Cheese.

Clock.

The churchyard, which includes three roods, eighteen perches, is entered on the south by a lych-gate of uncertain date, having side walls of brick 5 feet in height, on which rests an open balustrade surmounted by a gable with open timberwork, and tiled, having a cross at the apex. The gates are oak, the lower panels are filled with boarding, and the upper are pierced with quatrefoil ornament.

Lych-gate.

About 25 feet distant from the porch on the south, and by the side of the path from the lych-gate, stands a stone cross, erected probably in the 14th century, and now remaining entire. It has a well-proportioned shaft rising from a substantial base placed on three steps, and is surmounted by a S. Cuthbert's Cross. It is said to owe its preservation, when others elsewhere were more or less destroyed, to the circumstance that the then Vicar of Bosbury (Rev. G. Wall,) pleaded for it successfully with the captain of the Parliamentary soldiers who were sent to mutilate it, the condition being imposed that the words

Cross.

Honour not the †  
But honour GOD for CHRIST,

should be engraven on it.

The inscription may be read at this day, though the letters are worn, and gradually becoming illegible. The cross measures from the ground to the top 16 feet, and is of red sandstone. It did not always occupy its present position : up to the year 1796 it stood opposite the porch, but at that date was removed to the spot on which it now stands.

In describing the interior of the church, special mention should be made of a very old stone in the wall, and also of some tombs which possess features of unusual interest.

This memorial stone was placed by Bishop Swinfield (1282) in memory of his father who probably died at Bosbury : it is fast passing to decay, indeed the words are now scarcely legible. It was "discovered in the church in 1776 by the Vicar, (the Rev. William Reece,) not only covered with lime and mortar so as hardly to be recognized, but inverted and partly

Stephen  
Swinfield.

concealed behind a pillar in the wall of the southern aisle of the nave." It bears the inscription,

HIC JACET STE  
PHANUS QUONDAM PA  
TER VENERABILIS PA  
TRIS DNI RICARDI  
DE SWINEFELD DEI  
GRATIA EPI HERE  
FORDENSIS AD MCCLXXXII.

Stone.

On the floor of the south aisle there are two stone slabs probably of the 13th century, on which are floriated crosses. On the dexter side of the first slab is a cross patée; on the sinister a similar cross and also a sword. The head of the cross is in very low relief, and the cross-headed staves and sword at the base are incised: the second slab has a floriated cross with stems, and both have simple bases. The stones have always been supposed to cover the remains of two Knights Templars who died at the adjacent Preceptory of Temple Court.



Templars'  
Tombs.



Restoration.

Before concluding this account of the Church attention should be called to the work of repair and restoration which from time to time has been accomplished. The following particulars will serve to show the state of neglect and dilapidation into which it had fallen during the last and at the beginning of the present century, and also prove a record of the satisfactory character of the work done at the different periods which are named.

1844.

In the year 1844, the Vicar (the Rev. J. H. Underwood) was instrumental

in carrying out the removal of a vestry-room, gallery, and recess used for a coal cellar, which had been erected at the west end in 1805, and four windows and two columns which had been obscured by the encroachment were reopened to the church. Tablets were removed from the pillars of the nave, and the arches and columns which for a long time had been covered with lime and whitewash were scraped and pointed. The oak rafters in the roofs of the side aisles were also scraped. The Early English font was restored, raised on its old pillars which had long lain underneath it, and placed on a broad pedestal of stone, in order to give the font its proper elevation.

In 1851 further improvement was accomplished. Two lancet windows on the north side of the chancel which had been blocked up, were restored, and together with the three windows (lancets) on the south side were reglazed. The floor of the sacarium was raised and laid with encaustic tiles, and the roof of the chancel which had been hidden by a ceiling was laid bare. The beautiful rood-screen was repaired, and a new pulpit and prayer-desk were placed in the nave.

1851.

The good work was carried still further in 1859, by the Vicar (the Rev. B. L. S. Stanhope.) The north column of the chancel arch having been found to be at this date several inches out of the perpendicular, and reported unsafe, the necessary repairs were immediately undertaken, and a certain amount of actual rebuilding accomplished. The outside roof of the church was stripped and recovered with tiles, and a bell-cote erected at the apex of the east gable. The flat ceiling of the nave was removed, thereby disclosing the oak timbers of the roof.

1859.

Steps were taken in 1871 by the Vicar, (the Rev. J. E. Cheese,) for the complete restoration of the church. The chancel having passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was considerably repaired, almost rebuilt on the old lines under the superintendence of their architect. The floor of the nave was laid with encaustic tiles; the old oak seats were repaired, and others added of the same style and pattern. At the same time a commodious chamber was built by Mrs. Hope on the north side of the chancel for the reception of the organ which she then presented to the church.

1871.

Organ  
Chamber.

## CHAPTER III.

### The Palace.



MENTION has already been made in Chapter I. that the Bishop of Hereford from a very early date was Lord of the Manor of Bosbury. When or how it first became the property of the bishopric there is no documentary evidence to show. We know from the Harleian MS. that "it is said to have appurtained to the Bishops before the Norman Conquest." Bishop Athelstan died there in 1056. At the time of the Conquest, the Bishop of Hereford had ten Manors; two centuries later the number had been increased to twenty. Situated in a pleasant and fertile part of the county, it had special advantages, and the Bishops in the middle ages often resorted to the Manor House.

Bishop  
Athelstan.

Gateway.

It was a substantial building approached by a gateway of rather imposing appearance, distant from the house itself about eighty feet. In the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," Mr. J. H. Parker says of this gateway—"In the Bishop's Palace at Bosbury (unless indeed as it is quite possible the building has been lowered) there is no tower at all, but the gateway is placed in a range of very uniform height. It consists of an unusually lofty pointed arch reaching the whole present height of the building, with a smaller one. The two stand between two large flat buttresses. The arch in the inner side is of wood."

Inner Arch.

This inner arch is formed by two massive pieces of oak, so cut as to form a pointed arch very slightly inclined to an ogee. The only ornament is a hollow moulding with what seem to have been small roses placed in it at short intervals.

At a Synod held in 1261, it was ordered that every Bishop should have a prison for the confinement of criminous or refractory clerks; the apartment on the south side of the gateway (the windows suggesting the conclusion) is supposed to have been the place used for the purpose of confinement at Bosbury. If this was the case, it is less repulsive in its aspect than the one which was brought to light at Ross in 1837. That was an underground dungeon hewn out of a rock, and entered only from the roof, with stone benches in which were set iron rings.

Prison.

The Palace itself was spacious and convenient, containing court and stage halls and other apartments fitted for the occupation of a person of rank and consideration. Since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was dismantled, the building has undergone marked changes for the worse which have obliterated the special features and character once belonging to it: lancet windows which during the present century were to be seen in the southern side have disappeared, so that the palace now differs little, if at all, from a good and substantial farm-house. One only feature has been preserved: in a room on the ground floor of the present habitation a handsome oak roof, supposed to have been that of the refectory, still exists.

Palace.

Oak roof.

In the court yard between the house and the gateway, there stood a dove-cote, supposed to have been placed on that spot by Bishop Cantilupe in the time of Edward I. It is a matter of much regret that it has been removed within the last twenty years.

Dove-cote.

In the year 1572, the court and stage halls were destroyed during the Episcopate of Bishop Scory; John Harford, the steward of the manor, having undertaken to "newe build another house upon the same ground:" an engagement which was in part fulfilled in that year. Bishop Westfaling on succeeding to the bishopric in 1586, complained to Bishop Scory's executors that the work which had been authorized by his predecessor was very unsatisfactory, that it was "nothing but an addition to an old tenement standing in that place before," and that though it might be "fit for a good Knight, or gentleman, it was short for a Bishop."

Bishop Scory.

John Harford.

Bishop  
Westfaling.

In the condition in which it was left by Bishop Scory, it remained until the middle of the next century, when days of disaster were the portion of the Church of England. In 1642 the civil war broke out, and Episcopacy was abolished, though the ordinance which enabled the scheme to be completed

Alienation. did not pass until 1646. As the abolition of Episcopacy carried with it the alienation of the estates of the different sees, the palace at Bosbury passed into the hands of the spoiler, and it was sold to one Silas Taylor in 1649 for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds, ten shillings and six pence.

Silas Taylor. Silas Taylor, though taking an active part in the various movements and contests of this time of strife and trouble, appears in a somewhat amiable light : it is thought probable that by his influence and ability he was able to mitigate much of the severity which the party he had joined were disposed to inflict on all who unhappily were placed in their power. He was at one time a Captain in the Parliamentary army, and with his military tasks and occupations combined a love of literature : he collected both books and MSS., and was the author of what is considered to be a learned "History of Gavelkind." Having been appointed sub-commissioner of sequestrations in Herefordshire he thus had many opportunities of enriching himself, of which both he and his father seem to have had no hesitation in availing themselves : he is reported to have possessed a good estate in Church lands, purchased by his father, but according to Anthony Wood, used his great power "so civilly and obligingly that he was beloved of all the King's party." He died in 1678, the palace having been restored to the see at the Restoration.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Since that period none of the Bishops have sojourned at Bosbury : the palace has been occupied by tenants who have farmed the estate. In 1848, it passed as did other Episcopal and Capitular estates into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who are now the owners and lords of the manor.

Bishop Swinfield. The Bishop who probably lived more at Bosbury than any other was Richard De Swinfield (1282—1316.) He had been the personal and devoted friend of his predecessor Bishop Cantilupe, and was no doubt well acquainted with the place before he succeeded him. Nearly six hundred years have elapsed since the death of Bishop Swinfield : during this period many and great changes have taken place, and life is now passed under widely different conditions and circumstances from those which surrounded him. There is therefore some little interest and satisfaction in looking back, and noting, as best one can the aspect of things in those early days, and of observing what manner of men they were in those past centuries. In the case of Bishop Swinfield we are able to do this with considerable minuteness from the in-

spection of his "Household Roll" which was brought to light in 1814, and published by the Camden Society under the editorship of the Rev. John Webb in 1855. The Roll was found by Dr. Prattinton of Bewdley among the muniments at Stanford Court in Worcestershire, the seat of Sir Francis Winnington. It was in excellent preservation, and consisted of ten small skins of parchment tacked together, and was about 25 feet in length by ten inches in width. On the outer side was an endorsement which gave a summary of the gross amount of each section of the roll: one skin was missing—the last: the other ten contained on one side, the daily expenses of the Episcopal table, a strict account of each day's consumption, and a general itinerary, and on the other, various articles were arranged under heads,—clothes, fuel, presents, and other expenses. It was kept by John De Kemeseye, a chaplain, and house steward. This roll is believed to have been destroyed by a disastrous fire which took place a few years ago at Stanford Court.

As usual with such documents, the Roll begins at Michaelmas. The first entry occurs on 30th September 1289, when the Bishop was at his manor of Sugwas, whither he had gone from Ledbury, and where he remained until 21st October. The Manor House at Sugwas was on the banks of the Wye, about four miles from Hereford; during his stay the Bishop appears to have kept very much to the house, for there are no entries of almsgiving in the Roll, and these usually followed his walks or rides: indeed so minute is the account of the Bishop's gifts in the Roll, that one of two pence to a Hereford street-sweeper is set down.

Roll.  
First entry.

On the 21st of October the journey is made to Bosbury, where the accommodation at this period was unusually good: not only had the Palace spacious apartments for daily living, but the cellars and larders were large, and the stables good. A considerable quantity of animal food was usually salted and stored at Bosbury, and the vaults were at all times the principal depository of the episcopal wine.

Bosbury.

For this visit much preparation was made, and a great deal of work done. Cattle, sheep, and swine were sent in from the neighbourhood, and also brought from some of the other manors: deer from Colwall, Dingwood, Eastnor, and Prestbury were taken, and partridges caught in abundance: the hounds were often out, and presents of venison made to friends and neighbours.

The following is a brief account of the household, and of the various articles of consumption which served to support it.

At this period a Bishop had generally in attendance upon him, clergy, and officials of position who assisted him in the management of both his spiritual and temporal concerns, and who were in different ways recipients of his bounty: some were always at his side: others only occasionally: among the former may be named the chaplains, and head steward. The household proper (so to speak,) which numbered about forty persons, was divided into four classes. In the first may be placed those already named, and also the head groom: in the second are to be found clerks of the chapel, carters, larderer, falconer, porter, stable-groom, farriers, butler, chamberlain, huntsman, and messenger: in the third, the cook, kitchen servants, baker, sumpterer, and undergroom: and in the fourth, pages, helpers in the kitchen, bakehouse, and stable, and lads who went with the hounds.

Bishop's  
Dress.

The vestments of the Bishop are seldom named in the Roll: mention however is made of fine linen being bought for rochets, of surplices made of fine Aylsham cloth, and of a cope, but nothing is entered respecting any richer robes. For ordinary dress strong cloth was worn in winter, that of a lighter texture in summer: an overcoat trimmed with doe-skin, mantle, hood of costly minever, fur cap, eight pairs of gloves, and a pair of slippers are also named. The Chaplains appear to have been similarly clothed.

Clothing of  
Household.

The household from the first to the last class wore the same livery, which was of a striped pattern; by this the different members of it were readily recognized. A slight alteration varied, as may be supposed, the attire of some according to their rank: the squires were expected to don their hoods and trimmings of lamb's fur. The materials used for the various articles of clothing were bought in London by the steward, who went thither twice a year, but they were made up by a tailor in the country.

No Women.

No woman was found in the establishment: the chamber and kitchen departments were arranged without female superintendence. On one occasion a dairymaid was called to assist, and sometimes the help of a woman was sought to make ready for the Bishop's arrival at a place, but no female at any time formed part of the household. The washing was (as we say) put out. This exclusion of women was the usual practice in the household of ecclesiastics,



founded on the celibacy of the clergy. Bishop Cantilupe was very strict in this matter. It is said of him—"he shunned the conversation of women, even his own sisters, as much as could stand with common civility: not permitting them to lodge above one night in his palace, and then his custom was to leave it himself, and divert to some of his manor houses."

Bishop  
Cantilupe.

A common article of consumption was meat: carcases and half carcases of beef, mutton, veal and pork are constantly named, but no mention is made of joints. Pork seems to have been highly appreciated, and venison, fresh or salted, was always to be found in the larder: partridges are named, but hares and rabbits which no doubt abounded in the different manors are passed over. The mention of poultry often occurs; at Christmastide when guests were probably present the number of fowls consumed reached forty. No less than 1400 eggs were provided for Easter Day, and more were purchased on the following day.

Meat.

Game.

At times of fasting and abstinence, fish was largely consumed, and in great variety, salmon, sturgeon, herrings, cod, haddock, hake, gurnet, ling, plaice, ragan, mackerell, barr, shad, sprats, stock fish, eels, bream, pike, tench, trout, minnows, oysters, and welks.

Fish.

It may be thought surprising that fruit and vegetables were sparingly used, such however was the case: no gardener is named among the servants, and the fruits entered are foreign, such as figs, almonds and raisins. Apples and lemons are seldom named: elsewhere in England the training of orchards had made some progress at this period, but not in Herefordshire.

Fruit and  
Vegetables.

The fuel used for cooking purposes was principally charcoal, but smaller wood was cut and fagoted by the bailiffs at the different manors for household purposes. In those days a knife and fork were a personal possession, so that no mention is made of them. It is interesting to note that a pair was a present to King Edward I., made to him by his daughter Mary of Bretagne. The meat was dressed and appears to have been divided in the kitchen, and the squires in the hall performed all that was further required when it came to table. Each person about to partake probably unsheathed his own knife and set to work, no doubt using his fingers when any difficulty arose: hence in so many places the lavatories which adjoin the halls. Silver spoons are now and then named. There was always a large consumption of bread: and bakings took place when any great entertainments

Charcoal.

Spoons.

Bread.

were given, but when the episcopal household was on the move the bread was bought.

Wine. In the houses of the nobility and dignified clergy at this period the daily beverage was wine, of which there were two sorts, red and white, the former imported, the latter home-made. Vineyards were to be seen in several towns in England: Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, Tewkesbury, and Ledbury may be named among the number. The vineyard at Ledbury was first planted by Bishop Cantilupe, and in the autumn of 1289 yielded seven pipes of white wine. Cider, which is now the common Herefordshire beverage, was not at that time much used. The beer consumed at this period was of a very ordinary kind, and not adapted for keeping: brewings certainly took place at Bosbury and Sugwas, but the result does not appear to have been satisfactory, for the greater portion of the beer which was drunk was bought, and could easily be procured at the alehouses then common at every roadside: when any trifling service called for remuneration it was given in beer.

Beer. Silver plate was used in the household: the Bishop had his favourite cup which he daily used after the example of the Anglo-Saxon King Witlaf, who bequeathed his drinking-cup to the Abbey of Croyland. Besides his private cup we read that Bishop Swinfield had for public occasions "a silver pitcher and cup."

Cup. The constant journeys taken by the Bishop and his attendants made it necessary to have a good supply of horses; the number usually kept was about forty. There were draught horses, sumpters, nags and palfreys. The Bishop seems always to have ridden, notwithstanding his infirmity. Of course grooms, drivers, and sumpter pages were needed to look after the animals. By no means useless additions to the establishment were hounds, nor in those days were they deemed inconsistent with the clerical character of their owner. They certainly were necessary in order to turn to good account the wild stock on the different manors: the household was indebted to the hounds for the venison it consumed: one of the last entries in the roll shows the care which was taken of them. The Bishop being often annoyed by the depredation of poachers was careful not to allow his pack in any way to injure his neighbours: at Bosbury when one of his hounds killed a pig belonging to a person named Long he was duly compensated.

Horses. Hounds. From 18th October to the 15th August in the following year, when the

Roll ends, Bishop Swinfield with his attendants sojourned at no less than nineteen places, the length of his stay varying and being regulated by the amount of duty he had to perform.

Before closing this chapter a few more words must be added about the Bishop himself. He was a Kentish man, but of his parentage and early years no record can be found. In 1264 he entered the service of Bishop Cantilupe, his predecessor in the bishopric, but in what capacity is not known. He was made a Prebendary of Hereford in 1279, and in 1281 was preferred to the Archdeaconry of London, which however he did not long retain, as he succeeded Bishop Cantilupe at Hereford in 1282. From the accounts given he appears to have been a wise and very diligent Bishop; although in weak health, he constantly visited his clergy and led a very active life. He is reported to have been "learned in the sacred page, a most approved theologian, and a gracious preacher." He ruled his diocese with firmness and moderation, not scrupling to administer rebuke when called for, but was most considerate and gentle in all his actions, counselling those who needed advice, and dispensing alms wherever he went. A letter which he wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Winchelsey) in 1297, excusing himself through illness from attendance at an assemblage of Bishops at Lambeth, is a proof of his meekness and courtesy.

Bishop  
Swinfield.

#### BISHOP SWINFIELD TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. 1297.

"Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac Domino suo Domino Roberto Dei gratia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Primati, Ricardus ejusdem Dei permissione humilis minister Herefordensis ecclesiæ quicquid potest reverentiæ, obedientiæ et honoris. Spe firma fultus confido, quod antiquæ vestræ benignitatis clementiæ adhuc placeat quod non moriar ego, sed vivam, si forte per Dei misericordiam valeat mea simplex infirmitas, saltem per tempus aliquod opera Domini enarrare. Ideo ægritudinum diversarum ad præsens detentus incommodo, in manerio illo moror, ubi mihi ægritudines hujus acciderunt, non audens longi itineris cum tanta debilitate subiri laborem: sed sustineo patienter, et spero, quod clementia Salvatoris me castigans castiget, et adhuc morti temporali non tradat. Et vestræ pietati humiliter supplico, ut meam absentiam, quoad congregationem, die Sancti Laurentii martyris proximo nunc futura Londoniæ prospere per Divinum auxilium et vestram industriam, celebrandam, habere dignemini legitime excusatam. Præsertim cum illuc mittam procuratorem ut spero, sufficienter instructum, videlicet discretum virum, magistrum Rogerum de Cantuaria, Archidiaconum Salops in ecclesia Herefordensi, per quem, sicut audet mea simplicitas, deprecor, ut mihi nunciare velit, quæ vestræ fuerint placita voluntati. Quantum valeo supplico summo Deo, ut felici successu vos semper dirigat in honore. Datum apud Bosbury ij non Augusti anno Domini MCC nonagesimo septimo."

Letter to  
Archbishop.

Translation. "To the Most Reverend Father in CHRIST and his Lord, the Lord Robert by the grace of GOD, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, Richard, by permission of GOD, humble minister of the Church of Hereford, all possible reverence, obedience, and honour. I trust with confident hope that it may so far be pleasing to your old clemency and courtesy, that I should not die but live, if perchance through the mercy of GOD, my absolute infirmity may enable me for some time yet to declare the works of the LORD. Therefore, being at this present time, through the disadvantage of divers ailments, detained in this manor, where my sickness happened to me, and not daring in a state of such weakness, to undergo the fatigue of so long a journey, I yet bear it patiently, and hope that the chastening compassion of the SAVIOUR may so chasten me as not yet to deliver me over to temporal death. And I humbly beg of your kindness that at the assembly on the coming day of S. Laurence the Martyr, now shortly through the Divine help, and your own industry to be happily celebrated in London, you will vouchsafe to consider me duly excused. Especially as I hope with this to send a proctor sufficiently instructed, namely a discreet man, Master Roger of Canterbury, Archdeacon of Salop in the Church of Hereford, through whom, so far as my simplicity dares, I beg you will tell me what your pleasure may be. So far as I am able I pray the great GOD may always direct you in honour to a happy success. Given at Bosbury on the second of the nones of August in the year of our LORD 1297."

Burial. Bishop Swinfield died at his palace at Bosbury in 1316, but was buried in the Cathedral at Hereford. Leland writes: "*Sepultus est pompa max. in Herefordiensi ecclesia.*"

Tomb. His tomb in the Cathedral, once rich and beautiful, is now worn and decayed. It represents him in his episcopal habit, with mitre and pastoral staff: the inscription, now nearly effaced, was "*Ricardus dictus de Swynefeld, Cantuariensis diocesis, quondam Episcopus Herefordensis.*"

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As the remains of the Bishop were taken for interment to the Cathedral, no memorial exists of him in the Church of Bosbury, but his memory is still cherished in the parish in which he so frequently resided, where his father was buried, and to which it is believed he was himself much attached.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Places of Interest.

TEMPLE COURT, THE GRANGE, BOSBURY HOUSE, THE  
CROWN INN.

#### Temple Court.



THE house now known by this name occupies the site of the Preceptory of the Knights Templars, a fraternity which held a position of much importance and influence in the Middle Ages. The Knights were a military order, established in 1118, nineteen years after the City of Jerusalem had been captured by the Crusaders, and Godfrey de Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, had been appointed the first Christian King. The Templars called themselves "Poor fellow soldiers of JESUS CHRIST," whose object was to fight when called upon in defence of the Holy Places, and to protect pilgrims on their way through the passes and defiles of the mountains to the Holy City.

Knights  
Templars.

In consequence of the services which the Templars rendered to the Christians, Baldwin, who succeeded his brother Godfrey, gave them a building in Jerusalem near the Temple, for a habitation, and henceforth the Order was termed "the Knighthood of the Temple of Solomon," or "Knights Templars." Their distinguishing garb was that of a white mantle bearing a red cross. Hugh de Payens was chosen the first Master of the Temple, and in the year 1128, in consequence of visits which he paid to Normandy, England, and Scotland, the Order was considerably enriched by numerous grants

Hugh  
de Payens.

of land and money. Although the rules and statutes by which the Templars were bound, drawn up we are told by S. Bernard, were of the strictest kind, and the vow of poverty which each knight took, forbade the possession of individual property, yet the enjoyment of any amount of land or money was sanctioned, when shared in common by the fraternity. Before Hugh de Payens left England he placed one of the knights at the head of the Order, who was called Prior, whose duty it was to manage the estates, send the proceeds to Jerusalem, admit members to the Order, and arrange from time to time for the conveyance of the knights to the east. As the wealth and influence of the Order increased, sub-priors were appointed, and the superior was then known as the Grand Prior. In London the establishment of the Templars was on a scale of grandeur commensurate with the dignity and importance of this renowned Military Order, and the beautiful Temple Church on the banks of the Thames was consecrated in 1185. The Grand Prior in England sat in parliament as a baron of the realm. Some idea may be formed of the liberality with which princes and nobles augmented the possessions of the Templars, if the account given by Dugdale may be accepted as accurate. He states that in 1185 their entire annual income was not less than six millions sterling. Although none were admitted to the Order but those of high birth, and on admission the property of a member became the common property of the Order, the amount stated by Dugdale seems incredible.

The origin of the Preceptory at Bosbury may be traced to the circumstance that the Lord of the Manor of Upleadon became a Templar and left his estate during his absence in the east, to the management of the Order. Who he was, and the precise date of the establishment of this Preceptory is not known: probably it was in the reign of Henry II. (1154—1189) for this was the time of the greatest popularity of the military orders. Bishop Cantilupe (1275—1282) was Provincial Master of the Templars. In country places the head of the house, who was called the Preceptor, lived with two or three of the brethren, and usually they had a chapel and their own priest. It is on record that the Grand Prior in 1292, granted to one Richard De la Felde, perpetual maintenance at the table of the knights in the preceptory at Upleadon, and an annual salary of twenty shillings, on condition that he should discharge so long as he was able, the office of a priest. Although the Order was exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, the tenants

Temple  
Church.

Wealth.

Upleadon  
Preceptory.

of the manor were not free from parochial claims. In 1303 the wife of one of the tenants died, and William De Toby, the Vicar of Bosbury, claimed a mortuary fee as the condition of her burial: the husband resisted the claim, and said that he would obey no order but that of the Preceptor. Appeal was then made to the Grand Prior and brethren, who however declined to interfere. The tenant not being a member of their Order, was deemed to be under Episcopal jurisdiction as a parishioner of Bosbury, and thus Bishop Swinfield after taking counsel "with a number of discreet persons," ruled the case, and gave sentence in favour of the Vicar in the Parish Church of Bosbury. I must not omit to mention that the privilege of sanctuary was accorded to this Preceptory, and instances are on record of criminals having fled for refuge to Temple Court. Jurisdiction.

The Order was suppressed by the Pope in 1312. Among other causes which brought about its ruin was the circumstance that Philip the Fair, King of France, early in 1304, contrived an artful scheme, having for its object the benefit of both himself and his kingdom, the fulfilment of which involved the most disastrous consequences. Philip, who little answered to his name of Fair, was a man of infamous character, avaricious, cruel, and utterly unscrupulous as to the means he employed in gaining any object he had in view. It appears that at this time he was in need of money, the country being exhausted as to its resources, and the treasury empty. Philip, in order to escape from the embarrassment in which he found himself, set on foot a scheme remarkable for its atrocity and baseness. He intrigued with two of the Cardinals to bring about by poison the death of Benedict XI., the reigning Pope, who was a good and upright man, and determined to employ the interval which must necessarily arise between the death of Benedict, and the election of his successor, in serving his own base purposes. As the Cardinals with whom the election rested, were for the most part Frenchmen, he consequently possessed great influence with them, and offered to secure, so far as he could, the election to the Papal Throne of Bertrand de Got, Archbishop of Bordeaux, if he would consent, on being made Pope, to certain conditions: one of them being that Philip should be allowed to take for five years the tithes of the French Clergy, and another that the Pope should consent to the suppression of the Order of the Knights Templars. The conditions were accepted, the Archbishop under the title of Clement V. Philip the Fair.

Pope  
Clement V.

was elected Pope, and the scheme with all its circumstances of unmitigated shame and cruelty was carried out. So arbitrary an act as that of the suppression of the Templars could not be perpetrated without some pretext being alleged. This however was not long wanting: they were accused of the most fearful offences against both GOD and man, charges were made which they solemnly denied; they were not allowed to speak in their own defence, and the English, Spanish, German, and some other prelates accordingly resolved to take no part in their condemnation. The Templars were sentenced to death, and many of them during their last days were put to the most fearful tortures: the Grand Master and others being burnt by the arbitrary act of Philip. Two years after he had gained his object and become possessed of the greatest part of the estates of the Templars in France, he died from the effects of a fall from his horse, in the 46th year of his age; Clement also died in the same year. At the Council of Vienne held in 1312, the Fraternity was finally dissolved.

Suppression.

The sad record of the end of these gallant knights, forms a very mournful page in the history of these times. Whatever may have been the pride and luxury of the Templars, (and that they were amenable to such charges cannot be wholly denied,) there is little doubt that they were the victims of a foul conspiracy. The Pope's order was so far obeyed in England that the Knights were sent to the Tower of London, and among them were Thomas De Tholouse, the Preceptor of Temple Court, and Thomas De Chamberleyne, one of the brethren. They were afterwards set at liberty and pensioned, and many of the estates of the Templars passed to the "Order of Hospitallers," or "Knights of S. John of Jerusalem." Temple Court was one of these, and was attached to the Commandery or Preceptory of Dinmore in the county of Hereford. On the floor of the nave of Bosbury Church are two memorial stones to Knights Templars of singular grace and beauty (see page 20:) neither names nor dates are given, and it is doubtful whether the stones now occupy the site in which they were originally placed.

Knights  
Hospitallers.

Constitution  
of the Order.

The Knights Hospitallers were a Fraternity founded in 1048 by one Gerard: England was one of their most important stations, though, like the Templars, they were not an English order. It consisted of three classes of brethren who took the oaths and assumed the habit of Hospitallers. The classes were—



1. Milites—Knights.
2. Capellani—Chaplains.
3. Servientes Armorum—Serjeants at Arms.

Men of rank and wealth joined the Order and bound themselves to further the same object as that pursued by the Templars: adding also the care of the sick and of the pilgrims to Jerusalem in the Hospital of S. John, which had been established by them in the holy city. They were bound by strict vows, and had extensive possessions not only in England but also in other quarters of the globe.

The following is an account of the Upleadon Manor, its revenue and expenditure, extracted from the Report made by the Prior, Philip de Thame, A.D. 1338.

Report.

#### UPPLEDENE.

Est ibidem unum manerium cum gardino, et valet per annum xx.s.  
 Item de redditu assiso, cum operibus et consuetudinibus per annum xvj.li. viij.s.  
 Et unum Columbarium, quod valet per annum vj.s. viij.d.  
 Item unum molendinum aquaticum, quod valet xl.s.  
 Item vijxl. acre terre, pretium acre vj.d. Summa xvij.li. x.s.  
 Et xl. acre prati, pretium acre xij.d. Summa xl.s.  
 Item pastura separalis que valet xl.s.  
 Et placita et perquisita Curiarum, valent xl.s.  
 Summa totalis recepti et proficui. xliij.li. iiij.s. viij.d.

#### REPRISE.

Inde in expensis domus, videlicet, pro uno Capellano, j. Clerico, ballivo, et aliis de familia domus,—  
 In pane furnito per annum xx. quarteria frumenti, pretium quarterii iij.s. Summa lx.s.  
 Et in cerevisia bracianda, x. quarteria brasei ordeï, pretium quarterii ij.s., et xxx. quarteria avenarum, pretium quarterii xvij.d. Summa lxxv.s.  
 Et in Coquina, preter staurum domus lx.s.  
 In vino, cera, et oleo pro capella iij.s. viij.d.  
 In stipendio j. Capellani per annum xx.s.  
 Et clerico capelle, corrodario, per cartam, tempore fratris Ricardi Pauely. x.s.  
 In robis et stipendiis, j. ballivi, j. coci, cuilibet j. marca. ij. marce.  
 In redditu resolutio diversis dominis dimidia marca.  
 In visitatione Prioris per ij. dies xl.s.  
 In feodo senescalli tenentis curias, et defendentis domum. xx.s.  
 Summa omnium expensarum et solutionum. xv.li. xij.s.  
 Summa valoris.—Et sic remanent ad solvendum ad Thesaurarium pro oneribus supportandis. xlij. marce vj.s.  
 Nomina Fratrum.—Frater Robertus Cort, preceptor ibidem.

## UPLEADON.

Translation.

There is at the same place one mansion or dwelling house with garden of the annual value of 20s.

Also from assessed rents, with the fees and customary payments. Annually sixteen pounds, eight shillings.

And one dove-cote which is worth annually, six shillings and eight pence.

Also one water mill which is worth 40s.

Also 740 acres of arable land, of the value of sixpence per acre. Sum total £18. 10s.

And forty acres of meadow land of the value of twelve pence per acre. Total 40s.

Also separate pasture land which is worth forty shillings.

And the profits of the Manor courts and leets 40s.

Sum total of receipts and profits £44. 4s. 8d.

## OUTLAY.

Also for expenses of House—namely for one “Receiver” (or preceptor) one chaplain, one bailiff and other officers of the house.

For bread furnished for the year. Twenty quarters of wheat at the price per quarter of 3s. Total 60s.

And for beer brewed. Ten quarters of brewed barley at the price of 2s. per quarter, and thirty quarters of oats at the price per quarter of eighteen pence. Total sixty-five shillings.

And for the kitchen in addition to stock killed, 60s.

For wine, wax (candles) and oil for chapel, 3s. 8d.

For the stipend of one Receiver for year, 20s.

And for Chaplain, Commons, per cartam in the time of Brother Richard Pauey. 10s.

For clothing and salaries, one Bailiff, one Cook, to each one mark. Two marks.

For fees paid to various officers. Half a mark.

For visitation of the Prior for two days. Forty shillings.

For maintenance of the steward of the Manor holding the Courts and watching the interests of the Order. 20s.

Total of all expenses and payments, fifteen pounds, twelve shillings.

Amount of income.

And so there remains to be paid into the Treasury for maintenance of general burdens. Forty-two marks six shillings.

Names of the brethren.—Brother ROBERT CORT, Preceptor of the same.

It will be seen that the annual income of the Upleadon Preceptory was £44. 4s. 8d. This sum (according to Dr. Adam Smith) would be equal to about £600 at the present time.

This estate of Temple Court continued in the hands of the Knights Hos-

pitallers until 1544, when it was conveyed by Henry VIII. to one Hugh Appare. The following is a translation of the Deed by which the said conveyance was made.

PATENT ROLL 35 HENRY VIII. P<sup>i</sup> 14. (No. 735.)

For Hugo Appare  
and Elianor his  
wife. Of a grant  
to him and his  
heirs.

The King to all to whom &c. greeting. Know ye that we for the sum of £339. 15s. 7d. &c. &c. . . . Know ye further that we of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, and also for the consideration aforesaid have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid Hugh Appare and Elianor his wife all that capital mansion or site of our Manor of Upledon otherwise called

Transfer of  
Estate.

Templecourte within the parish of Bosbury in our said county of Hereford with all its appurtenances now, or late in the tenure or occupation of Anthony Wasshebourne and Anne his wife or their assigns and lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Priory or Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and being parcel of the possessions and revenues of the said late preceptory of Dynmor in the said County of Hereford, and also all that our pasture called Newe Medowe lying or being in the said parish of Bosbury in our said County of Hereford, and lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Priory or Hospital. And also all that our water mill with all its rights and appurtenances situate in the said parish of Bosbury and lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Priory or Hospital, and also all and singular our ponds, ditches, waters, fisheries, fishings, streams, streamlets and water-courses, suits, ways, liberties, commodities, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever in any way belonging or appertaining to the same mill or with the same mill, being demised and let to the same Anthony and Anne his wife. And also all and singular messuages, mills, houses, buildings, structures, dove-cotes, stables, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, tofts, cottages, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, and other our hereditaments whatsoever belonging to the same site or with the same site being demised or let to, or occupied by, the same Anthony and Anne, or known by the name or names of Lez demesne landes of the said late manor of Upledon now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Anthony Wasshebourne and Anne his wife or of their assigns, and to the said late Priory or Hospital lately belonging and appertaining and part of the possessions and revenues of the said late preceptory. And also all and all manner of tithes arising growing or renewing of in or upon whatsoever messuages demesne lands and tenements aforesaid or any part thereof. And also all and all manner of oblations arising or growing in a certain chapel situated and constructed within the said parish of Bosbury, now or late, together with the said mansion and site in the tenure or occupation of the said Anthony and Anne his wife or their assigns and to the said late Priory or Hospital lately belonging and appertaining and lately being parcel of the possessions and revenues of the same late preceptory of Dynmor. . . . And further we will, and by our royal authority by which we act, by these presents we grant to the aforesaid Hugh Appare and Elianor his wife and the heirs and assigns of the same

Hugh, that the same Hugh and Elianor his wife and the heirs and assigns of the same Hugh may and may be able to have hold and enjoy and convert to their own uses the aforesaid tithe of, in, or upon the aforesaid demesne lands to the aforesaid manor of Upledon and the aforesaid oblations of the said chapel arising growing or renewing within the said parish of Bosbury and every part thereof as fully and entirely and in as ample manner and form as the said late Prior of the said late Priory or Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England or any or every of his predecessors in right of the same late Priory or Hospital the same tithes and oblations or any part thereof had held or enjoyed &c. &c.

Hugh Appare soon parted with the estate to John Scudamore, from whom it was purchased in 1635 by Sir Robert Pye, of Farrington, Berks; after having passed to members of the Pye family it descended to Henry Alington of Swinhope in Lincolnshire, who sold it to the late John Pitt, Esq., uncle of the present proprietor.

The only remains of the old house, are a few stones which may be seen in the wall of the kitchen of the present habitation: the course of the surrounding moat may still be traced.

### The Grange.

The Grange was for some few years in the 16th century the residence of Sir Rowland Morton, a great benefactor to the parish. He was the son of Richard Morton, of Milbourne, in the county of Dorset, and Elizabeth his wife, who was the daughter of Richard Tuberville, of Bere Regis in the same county, a lineal descendant of Sir Pagan de Tuberville, one of the knights who accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066. His eldest brother was John, the celebrated Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury (1486—1500) and Lord Chancellor.

Cardinal  
Morton.

The precise date at which Sir Rowland first came into Herefordshire, and the particular circumstance which led him to settle in this part of England are uncertain. It is however known that it was in the early part of the 16th century, and that he was soon able to enlarge his possessions, and add to his influence by his marriage with a member of one of the oldest Herefordshire families—Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Walter Pembridge (or Pembrugge) of Evesbatch. On the death of his father-in-law Sir Rowland became Lord of the Manor of Evesbatch, and in 1523 he filled the office of High Sheriff of the county. Lady Morton died in 1528, and shortly after her death the

Chantry Chapel, which has been described, was erected and endowed by him. This endowment however was diverted in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and given to the Grammar School at Bosbury, founded also by Sir Rowland Morton.

He died on the 1st of March 1553, and although there is no precise record of the place of his interment, it is believed that his remains were laid with those of his wife beneath the Chapel. Death of Sir R. Morton.

After passing through the hands of several owners in the succeeding years the estate (and with it the Morton Chantry) came in 1869 into the possession of Samuel Willcox, Esq. With the exception of a few stones built into the present mansion, there are no remains of the original building, which, however, is not supposed to have been in any way remarkable. It is now an excellent house, having been lately enlarged with considerable taste by Mr. Willcox, under the superintendence of G. M. Silley, Esq., Architect, of London, and commanding a beautiful view of the adjacent country. Present house.

### Bosbury House,

Is a mansion of red brick with a stone portico, situated by the side of the road about a mile from the village on the Worcester Road. It was formerly called the Razees, and was purchased in 1828 by the Rev. Edward Higgins of Eastnor from the representatives of the late John Stedman, Esq., whose remains were buried in Bosbury Church in 1808. Mr. Stedman was a man of position and influence in the county, and filled the office of Sheriff in 1791. The house was rebuilt by Mr. Higgins soon after he became possessed of the estate. He was descended from the Clyntons of Castle Ditch in Herefordshire, one of whom, Geoffrey De Clinton, was Chamberlain to Henry II. Mr. Higgins in 1828 married Georgiana, daughter and co-heiress of George Meredith, Esq., of Berrington Court, Worcestershire: at his death in 1884, the estate passed to his only child, Ellen Gray, the wife of Robert Baskerville Mynors, Esq., of Evancoyd and Treago. The house is now occupied by her son, Captain Willoughby Baskerville Mynors, late of the 7th Hussars, and Sheriff of Radnorshire in this present year. The family of Mynors is one of the oldest in England, the name of one of their ancestors occurs in the "Roll of Battle Abbey," and the estate of Treago, near Ross,

Rev. E.  
Higgins.

Mynors  
Family.

has been in the uninterrupted possession of the family for many centuries. There is an extensive library at Bosbury House: also some rare MSS., and valuable works of art.

### The Crown Inn.

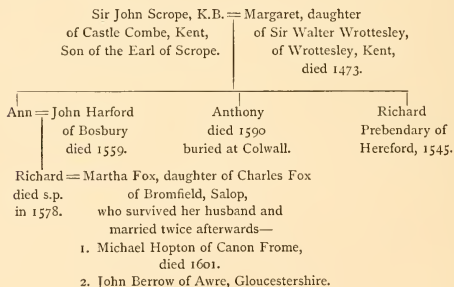
Richard  
Harford.

The house called by this name was in the time of Queen Elizabeth occupied by Richard Harford, the Steward of the Manor. He was the eldest son of John Harford of Worcester, and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Scrope of Castle Combe in Kent: he married Martha, daughter of Charles Fox of Bromfield, in Shropshire, and died without issue in 1578.

Tomb.

John Harford appears in his time to have had considerable dealings with Church property, and to have enriched himself thereby. He died in 1559 at the age of 57. His tomb is that erected on the south side of the chancel, a drawing of which is given on Plate XI.

The following is a sketch of the Harford family at this time.



The inscription on one of the tombs is certainly not correct, nor can the error be in any way explained: both Richard Harford and his wife are said to have died (obierunt) in 1578, whereas two subsequent marriages of the widow are known to have taken place. The late Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., is supposed to have been the representative of the family: at his seat at Boultibrook, there was a portrait of Richard Harford, taken in 1567. The portion of the house which remains, is by no means large: it is of brick, now covered partly with cement, has stone facings, and mullions to the windows, and a gable roof: it may easily be recognized, for it is the first house on the right on entering the village from the Ledbury road. It contains a large oak-panelled room with a massive oak chimney-piece on which there were four shields placed in line,—

1. Has been removed by an unknown hand.
2. Contains the coat of arms and crest of the Wrottesley family of Wrottesley.
3. The coat of arms and crest of the Earl of Scrope of Castle Combe.
4. The coat of arms of Charles Fox of Bromfield.

At the top are the initials R. H. and M. H., and the date 1571, which probably was the year in which the house was built.

Three Bosses remain in the ceiling,—

1. The family coat of arms of Bishop Skipp, surmounted by the mitre.
2. The Scrope arms as above.
3. The paternal coat and quarterings of Wm. Powlett, first Marquis of Winchester, with the garter and coronet.

The house has, within the last few years, become the property of Mr. Pitt of Temple Court.

## CHAPTER V.

### Endowed Charities.

#### I.

#### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Sir Rowland  
Morton.



THE principal Charity of Bosbury is that of the Grammar School, founded by Sir Rowland Morton, of whom mention has been frequently made. Partaking largely of the spirit of the age, and doubtless watching anxiously the progress of the Reformation in this country and foreseeing the results which would probably ensue, he resolved on providing for the rising generation of the parish in which he lived the advantage and blessing of education. The sixteenth century witnessed in England the foundation of several colleges both at Oxford and Cambridge, and of public Grammar Schools in London, Westminster, Ipswich, and other places. The suppression of the Monasteries in the middle of the century for the most part provided the necessary funds, and the liberality of private individuals like Sir Rowland Morton was not wanting in furthering the great work. The information which can be obtained respecting the foundation of this School is scanty and unsatisfactory in consequence of the original deeds having been mislaid or lost. Some disastrous proceedings in the Court of Chancery at the end of the last, and beginning of the present century, involved (it is supposed) the production before the Court of deeds and papers which have not been restored. The protracted litigation which ensued, reaching over a period of



thirty years, brought the School into an almost hopeless condition, in which it remained until 1830, when through unwearied diligence on the part of the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Underwood, it began again to lift up its head, and in some measure at least to answer the purpose for which it was established.

The following particulars are known on good authority respecting the foundation. Seven or eight years before his death (which happened in 1553,) Sir Rowland carried out his benevolent purpose in the establishment of a free Grammar School, and in order to provide a competent provision for a schoolmaster, executed a Deed whereby he "did grant, convey, and assure to certain persons, being thirteen in number, and their heirs, divers messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situated in the said parish of Bosbury, to hold the same in trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof, or some stipend, salary or annuity thereout, for the benefit of a schoolmaster to be appointed by them, or the major part of them, to instruct such children as afore-said in the Latin grammar and otherwise: which said schoolmaster was to be a clergyman of the Church of England, who had taken the degree of M.A. at Oxford or Cambridge, or to be otherwise duly qualified in literature."

Foundation  
Deed.

In the reign of Henry VIII. certain commissioners were appointed to "enquire into the possessions of all Colleges, Chantries, Free Chapels, Guilds, and Stipendiaries, and the objects for which they were founded, names of the founders and yearly value thereof."

Commission  
of Enquiry.

The following is the Report made in 1548, of the foundation at Bosbury, and is of course one of the earliest documents known to exist in connection with the School. It will be noticed that in it Thomas Keylinge, the Schoolmaster, is called in the certificate "Sir," and in the Roll "Ds." The custom in the middle ages extending to the time of Edward VI. was, that all who had taken the degree of M.A. were called "Master," and those who had not so graduated were styled either "Dominus" (abbreviated to "Dom," "Dan," or "Ds,") or "Sir."

"Sir."

The last was merely a courtesy title as "Reverend" is now, and the person to whom it was applied would be recognized as inferior in University honours and learning to one called "Master:" in fact, "Sir" was the lowest title borne by any one in holy orders.

## CERTIFICATES OF COLLEGES. HEREFORD. Roll 24.

THE COUNTIE OF  
HEREFORD.

The Certificat of William Crouche, William Grene, John Skudamore, and John Borne, Esquyres, Comysionours appointed by the Kynges Majestes Comysion to them directed bering date vj<sup>to</sup> daye of February in the fyrst yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Edwarde the syxte by the grace of God Kynge of England France and Ireland, defender of the fayth and of the Church of England & also of Ireland the supreme hede of all Colledges Chauntres Free Chappelles Guyldes Stipendaries & suche other lyke as hereafter ensuythe.

The names of the Townes and parishes, hundredes, with the number of Howslyng people.*	The Names of all the Colledges, Chauntres, Free chapelles, Fraternyties, Guyldes, Stypendarys, and suche other, and where they be parishes Churches or no.	The Foundations, Usages, necessaryes and distaunte frome the parische church of every of them.	The names of the Incumbentes, with ther ages & lyvynges, in the said promosions in other places.	The yerely value of all the landes & tenementes per-teynnyng to the said promosions, the reprises, & clere remane.	The Stockes, Goodes, Catalles, and Ornamentes, with the number of the ounces of the plate and Jewelles, with the pryces therof.
No. 10.  The parishes of Bosbury Howselyng* people cccxx.	A Scolemaster to bryng uppe yought in lernynge in the said parishes, & to play at the Organs.	Certeyn landes & tenementes gyven in feoment by one Rychard Poyke to Rychard Hope & other cofeoffest to them & to their heys for ever declarynge no use, whiche landes & tenementes, with the encrease of a stoke of money & catalles remaynyng in divers mens handes, hathe byn alwayes employed to the use & fyndynge of a scole master to bring up yought in lernynge to play at organs & to do other service in the said Church.	Sir Thomas Key-linge ys nowe Scolemaster & hathe byn iiij yeres last past, a man of good conversation & lernynge of thage of lxxv yeres a man nott able to ryde or to go for deceases, havyng the clere revenue of the premysses for his salary & no other promocioun.	The landes & tenementes belonging to the same be of the yerely value of lvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob. wherof in  Reprises yerely, viij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ,  And so remayn xlix <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> ob.	Plate, Jewelles, nil  Ornamentes to the same, nil  Stoke of money ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>  Store in catalles xix <sup>s</sup> lxx <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

\* i.e. Communicants.

And it is presented unto us the King's Majesty's Commissioners that Sir Rowland Morton, Knight, hath given unto the Parish of Bosbury a tenement and five acres of arable land, to the intent that the parashioners should distribute the yearly revenues thereof to poor people, reparation of high ways, and to other charitable deeds, and hath not been employed any otherwise.

In a Roll dated 20 July, 2 Edward VI., headed "A brief declaration of all and singular schools, colleges, chantries, &c." these entries may be found. Roll  
2 Edward VI.

"Thomas Keylinge, Ds.  
Scolemaster for his  
Wages and Salary yearly,  
xlixs. ix½d.

Poor people having any relief out of the  
premises.—None.

"The Commissioners report that the Parishioners there desireth that the sayde Scole may still remayne, which Scole is very mete to be continued," and they appoint that "the said Grammar Scole in Bosbury aforesaid shall continue, and that Thomas Keylinge Scolemaster there shall have and enjoy the income of Scolemaster there, and shall have for his wages yearly xlixs. ix½d."

In the year 1566, Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, under the great seal, charged the Manor of Wormbridge in the County of Hereford, and divers lands, thereby granted to Sir Christopher Hatton and his heirs, with a perpetual yearly rent charge, salary or pension of £8. 4s. 2d. to be paid to the Schoolmaster of the free grammar school of Bosbury as an addition to the endowment of Sir Rowland Morton. Charge on  
Wormbridge.

This grant appears to be the proceeds (or an equivalent) of the endowment of the Chantry, which a few years previously had been suppressed. The charge on Wormbridge and the "divers lands" was shortly afterwards diverted to one on the revenues of the Crown.

The school does not appear to have flourished in these early days, for (no doubt as the result of some complaint) two several writs or commissions were issued by the Court of Exchequer, to the Bishop of Hereford (Scory) dated June 1570, directing him to make inquiry respecting certain schools in his diocese, among others, that of Bosbury.

Commission  
to Bishop  
Scory.

The short return to these writs made by the Bishop speaks of the school as a "Grammar School," and recommends that it "should be removed to Hereford."

The next mention is in "The Inquisition of Charitable Uses" (5 James I.) in 1608.

It is there said that "certain lands tenements and hereditaments had been given for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to keep a school in Bosbury for the teaching and instructing of children in virtue and learning, and so to remain from time to time for ever to the same uses."

The School property is there described as "heretofore given to Richard Moorton, James Mintridge, Anthony Hawker, R. Burke, — Thompson, and consisting as now of scattered lands and tenements in all 38 acres (about) with a rent of 180s. a year, and the arable land let at 1s. an acre."

From the time of James I. to the end of the last century, little is known about the condition of the school. In the absence of the deeds and papers connected with it no certain information can be obtained, with the exception of that which may be gathered from the account of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery in the early part of this century.

Masters.

The Masters appear to have been—

1608. John Sidall.	1721. John Jones.
1619. George Wall.	1748. Uncertain.
1641. William Coke.	1767. Joseph Taylor.
1685. Joshua Elmhurst.	1795. John Williams.
1709. William Jauncey.	1798. Joseph Thomas.

Court of  
Chancery.

The appointment of Joseph Thomas as Master, 1798, and the events which followed immediately upon it, brought to light a state of things grievous in themselves and disastrous so far as the welfare of the school was concerned. In the year 1800 a Bill of complaint was filed in the Court of Chancery by one Robert Drew, charging the Trustees with having appointed in 1798 a Master not duly qualified, an illiterate man and of disreputable character, and praying that he might be removed from his office. The said Bill further charged the Trustees with having grossly mismanaged the estate, suffered some of the houses and buildings to fall down for want of proper repairs, let the property at insufficient rents, and occupied themselves some parts of it without the payment of rent; and further that the Schoolmaster had been allowed to make agreements with tenants, to grant leases at inadequate rents and to receive money for so doing by way of premium, to cut down young timber trees, and take the produce for his own use.

After an interval of seven years, the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) ordered one of the Masters of his Court to institute an inquiry into the condition of the school. In compliance with this direction the Master (in 1809) made a report which however seems to have been of a very limited and unsatisfactory character—the charges against the Trustees being lightly passed over and the schoolmaster simply declared to be not properly qualified. First Order.

The Lord Chancellor therefore in 1812 directed the Trustees to elect another Master properly qualified, and that further inquiry should be made into the management of the school estate. In 1822 the additional report was made which in great measure established the complaints made in the Bill of Robert Drew, lodged in 1800. A third order was then issued by the Court, new Trustees were appointed, and a legal possession of the school estate created, whereby the tenants could be restrained from committing waste and compelled to pay their rents. The decree of the Court directed that the income of the school should be divided into three parts, one to be reserved for repairs, one for the schoolmaster, and one for the expenses of the suit : during twelve years of this time of strife the school was closed. The costs amounted to £1171. 3s. 1d. Second Order.  
Third Order.

In the year 1830, when the Rev. J. H. Underwood was appointed Vicar, an altered and improved condition in the state of affairs took place, and the foundation has, to a considerable extent, recovered the ground which it had lost. The School has been carried on as an Elementary School, nearly fifty boys have been on the books for some years past, and regular instruction has been given : it was placed under Government inspection about thirty years ago. The Vicars of the parish have successively held the office of master, of course without any salary, exercising superintendence over the school in conjunction with the Trustees, and appointing a deputy (certificated master) for the actual work : the accounts have been forwarded from year to year to the Charity Commissioners.

In May 1891, after preliminary investigation on the part of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools, a scheme was framed by them and approved by H. M. in Council for the future management of the school. Scheme, 1891.

The following are some of the most important clauses in the scheme ; the others relate to mere matters of detail.

In the matter of the Foundation known as the *Grammar School* in the Parish of *Bosbury* in the County of Hereford :

In the matter of the Foundation known as *Meaking's Charity* attached to the above named Grammar School :

*Scheme for the administration of the above mentioned Foundation.*

Clause 1. 1. These Foundations and their endowments set out or referred to in the Schedule hereto shall henceforth be one Foundation, and be administered under this scheme under the name of the Bosbury Endowed School.

Clause 2. 2. Subject as herein provided the Foundation shall be administered by a Governing Body, hereinafter called the Governors, consisting of seven competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, five to be called Representative Governors, and two to be called Coöptative Governors.

Clause 3. 3. The Representative Governors shall be appointed by the following electing bodies :

Three by the Vestry of Bosbury ;

One by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Bosbury ; and

One, until there is such a District Council as hereinafter mentioned, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Hereford acting in and for the Ledbury Petty Sessional Division, and when there is any body of persons established under any Act of Parliament as a District Council for any district including Bosbury, one by such District Council instead of one by such Justices of the Peace.

Each appointment by an electing body shall be made at a meeting thereof convened and held as nearly as may be in accordance with the ordinary rules or practice, if any, of such body. The Representative Governors shall be appointed to office each for the term of five years reckoned from the date of his appointment. No Representative Governor shall be appointed by the said Vicar and Churchwardens, until Samuel Bentley hereunder named shall cease to hold office as a Governor, and no Representative Governor shall be appointed by the said Justices of the Peace or the said District Council until Willoughby Baskerville Mynors, hereunder named, shall cease to hold office as a Governor. Subject as aforesaid, the first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme.

Clause 4. 4. The first Coöptative Governors, instead of being two, shall be :—

The Reverend SAMUEL BENTLEY, Vicar of Bosbury ;

The Reverend MICHAEL HOPTON, Vicar of Canon-Froome, Ledbury ;

WILLOUGHBY BASKERVILLE MYNORS, of Bosbury House, Bosbury, Esquire, J.P. ;

JOHN HARFORD PITT, of Temple Court, Bosbury, Esquire ;

WALTER PITT, of Bosbury, Esquire ; and

The Honourable and Venerable BERKELEY LIONEL SCUDAMORE STANHOPE, Archdeacon of Hereford.

The Coöptative Governors hereafter to be appointed shall each be appointed by the general body of Governors at a special meeting. The first and other Coöptative Governors shall be appointed to office each for the term of seven years.

6. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under this Scheme. Clause 6.

24. The School of the Foundation shall be a school for boys, and shall be carried on in or near the Parish of Bosbury in the present buildings, or in other suitable buildings hereafter to be provided by the Governors. It shall be conducted as a Public Elementary School under Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. Clause 24.

26. All scholars in the School shall pay such tuition fees suitable in an Elementary School as the Governors shall fix from time to time. Clause 26.

27. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme, religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith shall be given in the School under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the Governors. No alterations in any such regulations shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the Governors in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the School. Instruction in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department shall also, subject to the control of the Governors, be given in the School according to the classification and arrangements made by the Principal Teacher. Clause 27.

29. A yearly sum of £3 shall be applied in prizes or rewards, of the value of not more than £1 in any one case, for boys who are resident in the parish of Bosbury and have for not less than two years been scholars in the School. Clause 29.

30. An Exhibition, to be called King Edward's Exhibition, of the yearly value of £18 tenable for three years at the Hereford County College, or at any other place of education higher than Elementary approved by the Governors, shall be maintained. It shall be open only to boys whose parents have for not less than three years been resident in the parish of Bosbury. In the award of this Exhibition preference shall always be given to boys who are and have for not less than three years been scholars in the School. Clause 30.

31. The Exhibition shall, subject as herein provided, be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions as the Governors think fit, and shall be given as the reward of merit, on the result of such examination as the Governors think fit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If at any time there shall be no candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take the Exhibition, it shall for that turn not be awarded. Clause 31.

In compliance with the 3rd Section of this Scheme, a Vestry Meeting was held on October 8, 1891, when the following three gentlemen were elected Representative Governors for the next five years.

SAMUEL WILLCOX, ESQ., of the Grange.

WILLIAM SIVELL LANE, ESQ., of the Farm.

CHARLES THOMAS OCKEY, ESQ., Castle Frome.

Thus after many years the School has been placed on a satisfactory footing and under such inspection and superintendence as will enable the Governors to fulfil in great measure the good intentions of the founder, and prove a benefit to the parish. There are now on the books fifty-nine boys who are in regular attendance. The Master is Mr. John Knight Job, who received his appointment in 1885.

## II.

### POOR'S LAND.

Land for  
Poor.

Small benefactions which have been made at different times to the Parish, the donors of which cannot be accurately ascertained, have been invested in the purchase of land, the rent of which has been distributed to the poor not receiving parish relief, twice in the year, viz., on Good Friday and S. Thomas's Day. The Trustees are the Vicar and Churchwardens.

The Rents are from :—

	£.	s.	d.
Land in the Parish of Cradley which produces annually	11	0	0
Land in the Parish of Bosbury . . . . .	3	16	0
Rent charge on Lea Common Field . . . . .	0	5	0
	<u>£15</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

## III.

### WILLIAM BRYDGES. CLOTHING.

William  
Brydges.

William Brydges of Colwall by his will dated July, 1704, left the sum of two hundred pounds, which was afterwards increased by an additional bequest of fifty pounds from his son William, and also by a gift of fifty pounds from Miss Brydges of Ledbury, to provide for the "clothing upon S. Thomas' Day,



of poor, aged, and laborious people of the parish of Bosbury, such as did not receive parish pay, and maintained themselves without filching and stealing from their neighbours, and were frequenters of the Church, receiving the Sacrament at least once in every year."

The money was originally directed to be employed in the purchase of land, but no trace of any such purchase can be found. The bequest is now represented by the sum of £280. 4s. 10d. Consols standing in the names of the Charity Commissioners, the dividends of which are paid to the present Trustees and laid out annually in the purchase of coats for eight poor men. The present Trustees are, the Vicar, Captain Mynors, John Harford Pitt, Samuel Willcox, Walter Pitt, William Green, and Thomas Edwin Bosley.

#### IV.

##### ROBERT PROBERT. CLOTHING.

Robert Probert by his will dated October, 1860, (who died in 1862) bequeathed a sum of money now represented by £51. 9s. 1d. Consols standing in the names of the Charity Commissioners, the dividends of which are to be applied to the same uses as the foregoing Charity of William Brydges. This bequest is now administered precisely in the same way and by the same Trustees. The dividends from both these funds amount annually to £9. 2s.

Robert  
Probert.

#### V.

##### ELIZABETH BRYDGES. BREAD.

Elizabeth Brydges by her will, which was proved in 1807, left in trust to "the Incumbent for the time being of the Church of Bosbury" the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds to be "laid out in the purchase of bread to be given on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, and the first Sunday in October, by equal portions to poor widows of the said parish with a preference to those not receiving parish pay, and each to receive neither more nor less than twelve pennyworth at a time."

Elizabeth  
Brydges.

This bequest is represented by the sum of £148. 8s. 4d., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent Consols in the hands of the Charity Commissioners, who pay the dividends to the Vicar.

## VI.

## WILLIAM NASH. BREAD.

William  
Nash.

William Nash, of the Nash End in the Parish of Bosbury, by an Indenture dated 31 December, 1751, granted to certain Trustees a "yearly rent charge of two pounds and twelve shillings to be issuing for ever out of that meadow or pasture ground called Baggins Hill, in the Parish of Ledbury, to be laid out in the purchase of two penny loaves to be given on every Sunday to each of six poor people after Divine Service at the Parish Church of Bosbury, such poor people to be nominated by the said William Nash during his life time, and by the Minister and Churchwardens after his decease."

This sum of two pounds twelve shillings is paid annually to the Vicar and Churchwardens by the owner of the estate.

## VII.

## GOLD HILL. BREAD.

Gold Hill.

Another bequest of the same kind, and of the same amount as the preceding (William Nash's,) but the donor of which is unknown, consists in a Rent charge on the Stonehouse Croft part of the Gold Hill estate in the Parish of Bosbury.

The sum arising from this bequest is paid to the Vicar and Churchwardens by the owner of the estate, and distributed in the same manner as Nash's gift.

## VIII.

## FRANCIS BRYDGES. APPRENTICES.

Francis  
Brydges.

Francis Brydges, who died in 1727, left in trust the sum of one hundred pounds to be laid out in the purchase of lands of inheritance, that with the rents thereof a poor child, male or female, born in the Parish of Bosbury, and of the communion of the Church of England, should be put out apprentice to some trade or calling at the nomination of the Trustees.

This bequest is now represented by a rent charge of five pounds annually on the Noverings estate, the property of Henry Lee Warner, Esq., of Tibberton Court, Herefordshire.

## IX.

## MEAKING'S GIFT.

John Meaking of Pimlico in the County of Middlesex left by his will, which was proved in 1812, the sum of one hundred pounds, the proceeds of which were to be applied in half-guinea rewards to the best proficient in Latin and English prose and verse composition and arithmetic in Bosbury School. The interest of the sum invested has been regularly applied to the purchase of prizes and in gifts of money to the best scholars in the school.

John  
Meaking.

This Bequest is now merged in the Funds of the Boys' Endowed School under the scheme settled by the Charity Commissioners in May, 1891.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Parish Books, List of Vicars, &c.



THE first and most important of the Books belonging to a parish are the Registers: before giving a detailed account of those at Bosbury, a few words may be said on the general subject.

Date of  
Registers.

The precise date at which Registers were first kept in England is doubtful, they certainly were not in general use until the year 1538, if then. In a few parishes such records may have been kept, but the custom was far from being general. Memoranda probably were from time to time made by individual Clergy of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials which were performed by them, but the registration of these services must have been very imperfect, and no dependence could be placed on it for purposes of evidence in any legal proceedings.

Lord  
Cromwell.

In the year 1538 (the 30th Henry VIII.) Lord Cromwell, the Vicegerent and Vicar General of England, issued an order which expressly directed that such Registers should be kept by the Clergy. It has been thought that one motive amongst others which prompted the issue of this Order was the inconvenience likely to ensue from the suppression of the smaller Monasteries, and the consequent suspension of all the acts and services performed therein; and also in anticipation of the dissolution of the larger Religious Foundations then imminent, and which actually came to pass shortly after this period.

Such may have been the case, but is not very probable. For although in the Religious Houses in England an account of every transaction was for the most part kept and preserved with care and regularity, yet it cannot be supposed that it extended beyond the acts and services performed

within their own walls. And no doubt as a rule all Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials were solemnized in the Parish Church.

The following is a copy of the Order issued by Cromwell in 1538.

"In the Name of GOD, Amen. By the authority and commission of the excellent Prince, Order, 1538.  
Henry, by the grace of GOD, King of England, and of France, Defensor of the Faith, Lord of Ireland, and in earth Supream Head under CHRIST of the Church of England, I, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Privy Seal, and Vicegerent to the King's said Highness, for all his jurisdiction ecclesiastical within this realm, do for the advancement of the true honor of Almighty GOD, increase of vertue, and discharge of the King's majesty, give and exhibit unto you these Injunctions following to be kept observed and fulfilled upon the pains hereafter declared :

"First, That you shall truly observe and keep all and singular the King's Highness Injunctions given unto you heretofore in my name. Item, That you and every Parson, Vicar or Curate within this Diocese for every Church keep one book or register, wherein he shall write the day and year of every Wedding, Christening, and Burial made within your Parish for your time, and so every man succeeding you likewise, and also there insert every person's name, that shall be so wedded, christened and buried. And for the safe keeping of the said Book the Parish shall be bound to provide of their common charges one sure coffer, with two locks and keys, whereof the one to remain with you, and the other with the Wardens of every Parish wherein the said book shall be laid up, which book ye shall every Sunday take forth, and in the presence of the said Wardens or one of them write and record in the same all the Weddings, Christenings, and Burials made the whole week afore, and that done to lay up the book in the said coffer as afore ; and for every time that the same shall be omitted the party that shall be in the fault thereof shall forfeit to the said church ijs. & iiijd. to be employed in the reparation of the said church."

It would appear that this injunction was far from being generally observed, and consequently other orders had from time to time to be issued, enjoining the Clergy to give heed to this important duty of registering the offices of Baptism, Marriage, and Burial which they performed.

In the year 1547, Edward VI. issued an order—"To all and singular his Order, 1547.  
loving subjects, as well of the Clergy as of the Laity—" This order was almost a literal copy of the 1538 order of Cromwell, (given above) except that the penalty was directed to be given "to the Poore Box of that Parishe" instead of the "reparation of the Church."

Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1556—1559, ordered that the names of the Godfathers and Godmothers should be added in the Register of Baptisms, according to the practice of Italy and Spain, but his direction was only partially obeyed.

Cardinal  
Pole.

Queen  
Elizabeth.

In 1559, Queen Elizabeth having been informed that much irregularity and negligence still existed, issued an Injunction which repeated the words employed in the previous orders, with however this altered condition that the penalty should be divided between the Poor Box and the repair of the Church. In the years 1562, 1563, and 1590, plans were suggested for establishing a General Registry, but no step was taken for the furtherance of this end. In 1597 the Archbishop (Whitgift) and certain Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury issued regulations approved by the Queen which gave minute directions for the preservation of Parish Registers. And it appears from several entries made at this time, that certain persons were appointed to examine them, and ascertain whether the directions had been complied with, and if not, to fine the Parish Officers for their neglect.

Archbishop  
Whitgift.

Declaration  
on Institution.

By another of Queen Elizabeth's injunctions, every clergyman on institution to a Benefice was required, amongst other things, to make the following declaration—"I shall keep the Register Book according to the Queen's Majesty's injunctions."

From this period several Acts of Parliament have been passed regulating the record of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in Parishes, the latest of which was passed in 1836, (6 and 7 William IV. cap. 86) and is entitled an "Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England." This Act established a civil registration, and with some amendments remains in force at the present time.

The Registers of Bosbury are contained in the following thirteen Books.

#### No. I.

An oblong book bound in rough calf ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ) with 180 parchment leaves : on the first page is written :—

Anno Domini 1558  
Elizabethæ I.

"What remaineth vnto man in all his travaile which he suffereth vnder the sun? Generacion passeth and generation succeedeth but the earth remaineth for ever. To all things an appointed time, and a time to every purpose vnder the heaven. A time to be borne and a time to dye, a time to plant and a tyme pluck vp."—Ecclesiastes i. 5.

In this part of the yeare was nothing written in the copie.

The first entry is that of a burial on 22 May, 1559: there are several blanks or periods in this book in which there are no entries; the first gap

occurs from 1595 to 1597, and which is accounted for by the fact named in an entry made in the book at this time.

"Here the ould book unbound at the end wanteth many leaves which were wrytten in it."

The present book is therefore a transcript, a fact which may be recognized from the similarity of the handwriting throughout.

Another gap occurs from 1645 to 1652.

The greater number of the pages from 1605 to 1673 are signed by the Vicar or his deputy and the Churchwardens, after which period their signatures do not occur: from 1610 to 1641 the entries are in Latin.

On pages 101 and 127 to 135 are copies of the Deed and Act of Parliament whereby Viscount Scudamore conveyed to the benefice the tithes which had been alienated and of which mention has been made in Chapter I.

Before proceeding to describe the remaining Registers it may be interesting to note that until the beginning of the 17th century in England no *second* Christian name appears: our ancestors were content with one. The second was at first used very sparingly, (imported from the Continent) but since the accession of the House of Hanover has every year become more common.

## No. 2.

An oblong book bound in vellum, containing the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1708 to 1750.

Inside the cover the following entries may be seen.

"This Register was kept by the Clerk of the Parish William Chudd from the year 1722 until March the second 1739 by the indulgence of Mr. Humphrey Wynn, Vicar, and John Jones his successor, which is the occasion of so many mistakes in spelling names."

"Every aple tree, wallnut tree and elm (except two elms) were planted by John Jones that grow in the chyard of Bosbury. Writen in the year 1799."

On the fly leaf,

"There is no Remembrance of former things, neither shall there be any Remembrance of things for to come, with those that shall come after."

Ecclesiastes i. 11 verse. 1740 J. Jones.

On page 2 the following memorandum occurs.

Anno Domini 1709 {	Collected in y <sup>e</sup> Parrish of Bosbury by a Brief on y <sup>e</sup> behalfe of y <sup>e</sup>
	poor Palatines y <sup>e</sup> sum of one pound sixteen shillings and sevenpence
	in y <sup>e</sup> year 1709.

## No. 3.

In rough calf containing on vellum leaves the Baptisms and Burials from 1750 to 1768, and the Marriages from 1754 to 1764. The pages are irregularly signed by the Vicar and Churchwarden or Churchwardens. There is no entry in this book from March 1, 1752 to July 9, when the following memorandum is made :

"A deficiency is here occasioned by y<sup>e</sup> absence of y<sup>e</sup> Vicar."

## No. 4.

In vellum, with paper leaves, containing the Marriages from 1763 to 1812. The book contains the printed forms of Register prescribed by the Act 26 George II. entitled "An Act for the better Preventing of Clandestine Marriages." By this Act the penalty of death is awarded to any person convicted of making a false entry, or of forging, or wilfully destroying any Register of Marriages. The words of the Act are :

Section xvi.  
Penalty of  
death.

"Persons convicted of making a false entry in the said register, or of forging, &c., any such entry, or of forging &c. any licence, or if any person shall, from and after the said twenty fifth day of March wilfully destroy, or cause or procure to be destroyed, any register-book of marriages, or any part of such register-book with intent to avoid any marriage, or to subject any person to any of the penalties of this act, every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy."

## No. 5.

In parchment, with parchment leaves, containing the Baptisms and Burials from 1769 to 1801.

## No. 6.

In law calf with parchment leaves, containing the Baptisms and Burials from 1802 to 1812. The pages are irregularly signed by the Vicar or Curate.

## No. 7.

Similar to No. 4, containing in a slightly altered form the Marriages from 1813 to 1837.



## No. 8.

Burials from 1813 to 1855, the usual form of book with parchment cover.

## No. 9.

Baptisms from 1813 to 1840, usual form of book.

## No. 10.

Burials as usual from 1855, in use at the present time.

## No. 11.

Baptisms from 1840 to 1861, usual form, parchment leaves.

## No. 12.

Baptisms from 1861, in use at the present time.

## No. 13.

Marriages from 1837, in use at the present time, and kept (as required by the Act) in duplicate.

There are also three Books in which are entered the Banns of Marriage published from (1) 1766 to 1810, (2) from 1829 to 1855, and (3) from 1856 to the present time.

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### VESTRY MINUTES.

There are four books of Vestry Minutes belonging to the Parish. Some of the entries are remarkable, and serve curiously to illustrate the practice and method of conducting parish affairs which were common a hundred (or more) years ago.

Book No. 1. 1741 to 1796.

Book No. 2. 1797 to 1821.

Book No. 3. 1822 to 1852.

Book No. 4. 1853 (now in use.)

The following are extracts from Books 1 and 2.

- Oct. 5, 1749. "The following agreement was made between y<sup>e</sup> Parishioners on the one part, and Edmund Powel (Surgeon) on the other, upon y<sup>e</sup> following condition :—The said E. Powel undertakes the cure of Martha Hall's legg for which y<sup>e</sup> parishioners promise to pay him £1. 1s. the next Parish Meeting, and if he makes a perfect cure of it £2. 2s. afterwards, but if not, no more than the said £1. 1s. and further, that the said E. Powell shall entirely free the Parishioners from any charge that the said Martha Hall's legg shall or may occasion in the way of surgery for three years to come, for which the said Parishioners promise him 7s. 6d., that is 2s. 6d. per year."
- Feb. 19, 1760. "Mr. Joseph Meyters, this is to give you notice not to take in Edward Swift and his wife, and child, or any other person, without a proper Certificate, in any house belonging to you in the Parish of Bosbury—for wee, the Officers are determined to indite you at the next Quarter Sessions."
- Dec. 21, 1772. "That y<sup>e</sup> Churchwardens of the Parish pay at y<sup>e</sup> rate of three pence per dozen for all sparrows killed in y<sup>e</sup> Parish."
- April 28, 1796. "It was unanimously agreed to by Us whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, that the Rev. Thomas Fairclough Ottey, the Vicar of this Parish be allowed to remove the Litchet from the Situation where it now stands to One opposite the Church Door Provided the same be done at his Charge and not attended with an Expende or Inconvenience to the Parish.
- "It was also agreed to by Us whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, that the Cross which now stands opposite the Porch be taken down, and put up on the South Side of the Steeple as nearly in its present form as possible, the whole Expende of removing the same to be defrayed by the Vicar.
- "It was also agreed to by Us whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, that the Vicar be allowed to make a Sunk Fence in the Church Yard opposite the Vicarage, which Fence may project about four yards beyond what has been usually consider'd as the Boundary to the Vicarage Premises."
- May 30, 1817. "Agreed, that as many persons apply for Parish-relief who are not real objects of Charity, and do not in fact want relief, except it be to spend money in spirituous liquors and unnecessary finery, that from henceforth no persons of any description be relieved except in case of sickness, unless such persons do constantly wear wooden shoes or clogs."

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## INCUMBENTS.

The Incumbent of a parish holds so responsible a position, and is so identified with its welfare that a history of it would seem to be incomplete if no mention were made of those who from time to time have held the office. The right of collation to the Vicarage is possessed by the Bishop, and the earliest

record of the appointment of an Incumbent is in A.D. 1200 by King John during the vacancy of the Bishopric after the death of Bishop William de Vere. The following is a copy of the Deed or Charter which granted the Benefice.

ROTULI CHARTARUM. A.D. 1200.

Johannes Dei Gratia &c. Sciatis nos divini amoris intuitu vacante sede Hereford' et dum epātus esset in manu nostra dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse magistro Swan clerico nostro ecclesiam de Bosebir' habendam et tenendam in puram liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, adeo integre et plenarie sicut aliquis antecessorum suorum eam melius liberius et integrius tenuit.

Carta magistri  
Swan clerici  
Domini Regis.

Testibus : R. Waterford et S. Midens' episcopus, et J. de Gray Norwic' electo. H. Staford Archidiaconus &c. Datum per manus J. de Brancestr' Archidiaconi (Wigorn) et Hugonis de Well', apud Alenc<sup>a</sup> vii die Septembris regni nostri anno secundo.

John, by the grace of GOD, &c. Know ye that by the prompting of Divine love during the vacancy of the See of Hereford, and while the Bishopric had been placed in our hand, we have given and granted, and by our present charter have confirmed to Master Swan our Clerk, to have and to hold in full, free and perpetual gift the Church of Bosbury and all things pertaining thereto as freely and fully as any of his predecessors held it. Translation.

Witnesses : the Bishop of Waterford and S. Midens ; the Bishop elect of Norwich ; the Archdeacon of Stafford, and given by the hands of J. of Brancester, Archdeacon (Worcester) and Hugh of Wells, at Alencon the seventh of September, in the second year of our reign.

A second charter was granted on the same day, giving the right of hunting.

Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse magistro Swan clerico nostro venationem leporis et vulpis, et cati silvestris cum duobus leporariis et quatuor brachetis per omnes ballivas vestras tam in foresta quam in wareнна exceptis dominicis warennis nostris. Et ideo vobis precipimus ne quis vestrum eum inde disturbet. Carta ejusdem.

Testibus : R. Waterford et S. Midens episcopus. J. de Gray, Norwic electo. Roberto de Norham. Willelmus de Cantilupo. Datum per manus J. de Brancestr' Archidiaconi Wigorn' apud Alenc<sup>a</sup> vij die Septembris anno regni nostri secundo.

John, by the grace of GOD, King of England, &c. Know ye that we have given and granted, and by the present Charter have confirmed to Master Swan, our Clerk, the right of hunting the hare, fox, and wild cat, with two harriers and four brach dogs, through all your manors both in forest and warren except the warrens in our Lordship, and we further enjoin you that henceforth no one of you do molest him. Translation.

Witnesses : the Bishop of Waterford and S. Midens ; the Bishop elect of Norwich ; Robert of Norham, William of Cantilupe. Given by the hands of J. of Brancester, Archdeacon of Worcester, at Alencon the 7th day of September in the second year of our reign.

The Episcopal Registers begin in the year 1275 : the following is a list of the Vicars as they are recorded in it.

Vicars of  
Bosbury.

1200 — Swan.  
1290 Stephen De la Felde.  
1302 William De Toby.  
1321 Thomas De Maristo.  
1325 Henry Boter.  
1344 John De Hewynter  
1349 Philip Le Smythes.  
1362 William Martyn.  
1363 William De Bakkeford.  
1364 Hugh De Kemeseye.  
1383 Richard De Maddeley.  
1386 Henry Hadderley.  
1393 Richard Wolmer.  
1400 David Ap Kynebriio.  
1418 John Combte.  
1427 Ralph Petyt.  
1439 Richard Oldebury.  
1458 Lewis Barne.  
1464 W. Odingley.  
1471 W. Harper.  
1472 Edmund Fysshe.  
1484 Reginald Call.  
1484 Thomas Fowler,

Bishop of Lachoren.

1507 Richard Townesend.  
1508 Richard Ruggie.  
1512 Nicholas Smyth.  
1544 John Ferror.  
1547 Thomas Blockey.  
1588 Anthony Collins.  
1608 George Wall.  
1641 William Coke.  
1690 Joshua Elmhurst.  
1709 Richard Langford.  
1710 Humphry Wynne.  
1724 John Jones.  
1748 Matthew Browne.  
1764 William Skinner.  
1766 John Barroll.  
1767 David Price.  
1776 William Reece.  
1777 William Allen.  
1797 Thomas F. Ottey.  
1801 John Lodge.  
1830 John H. Underwood.  
1856 Berkeley L. S. Stanhope.  
1866 John E. Cheese.  
1879 Samuel Bentley.

Bishop of  
Lachoren.

Reginald Call held the benefice for a few months only ; in the same year the institution of "a chaplain" is recorded, but no name is given. In 1507 Richard Townesend was instituted "on resignation of Thomas Fowler, Bishop of Lachoren." As Thomas Fowler's institution is not mentioned, he doubtless was the "chaplain" named as Reginald Call's successor. Wharton (in his List of Suffragan Bishops) names Thomas Lachorensis as a Suffragan of Hereford in 1510, and describes him as "sub Archiepiscopo Aquisicensi." In the Middle Ages Suffragans were often appointed, and it was usual for them to hold benefices.

## CAROLS.

The custom of singing Carols at Christmas-tide is very ancient ; the early Christians had their appropriate hymns for Festivals, especially for that of the Nativity : carols must however be distinguished from these hymns which were of a more solemn character : indeed the word carol appears originally to have signified songs intermingled with dancing, and is used in this very sense by Chaucer and other old writers. In the 15th century the custom of singing them had become general. Wynkin de Worde, one of the earliest English printers, brought out a number of them in 1521, amongst the set is the celebrated Boar's Head ("*Caput apri defero*") sung on the entrance of that dish at dinner on Christmas Day (notably at Queen's College, Oxford.) In Henry VII.'s time, one William Cornishe, a favourite composer, "was paid 13s. 4d. for setting of a carrall vpon Cristmas Day in reward." In the reign of Elizabeth, carol singing always formed part of the Christmas Festivities at Court.

Wynkin  
de Worde.

In the 17th century Carol singing continued in great repute, and was considered as a necessary ceremony at Christmas, even in the feasts of the higher orders, and the practice did not decline until the beginning of the present century. The following has been known as the Bosbury Carol for the last one hundred years ; the date and author are both uncertain. As a literary production it cannot be highly rated, but as illustrating the customs of bygone days it possesses interest, and on this account is deemed not unworthy of being rescued from complete oblivion.

When we were all, through Adam's fall,  
Once judged for to die ;  
And from all mirth brought to the earth,  
To dwell in misery ;  
GOD pitied then His creature man,  
In Scripture as you may see,  
And promised that a woman's seed  
Should come for to make us free.  
Oh ! praise the LORD with one accord,  
All you that present be ;  
For CHRIST, GOD'S SON, has brought pardon,  
All for to make us free.

Then man did trust GOD's promise just,  
Hoping there life to find ;  
Two thousand years, it did appear,  
This promise they kept in mind.  
Men of reason knew not the season,  
Nor of what stock He should be,  
In whom the rest might all be blest,  
And come for to make us free.  
Oh ! praise the LORD with one accord,  
All you that present be ;  
For CHRIST, GOD'S SON, has brought pardon,  
All for to make us free.

Then at length, man's faith to strength,  
 GOD did the same renew  
 To Abraham, that perfect man,  
 In words both brief and few :  
 Who did divine that of his line,  
 A maid with child should be,  
 That should Him bear, and so prosper,  
 And come for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

David the king knew of this thing,  
 Whereat he did much rejoice ;  
 Jeremiah by name did it proclaim  
 Abroad with open voice.  
 Isaiah, he did prophesy  
 That a maid with child should be,  
 In whom the rest might all be blest,  
 And all for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

From age to age was given knowledge  
 That one should us ransom ;  
 And all this space they look for grace,  
 And that was for to come.  
 And in those times, by figures and signs,  
 Redemption they did see ;  
 Whereby they knew one would ensue,  
 And come for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

When the time was come that our ransom  
 Should be fully satisfied  
 Then CHRIST our dear He did appear,  
 As it was prophesied.  
 And of a maid, as Isaiah said,  
 He took His humanity :  
 Fulfilling sure the Holy Scripture,  
 Did come for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

He thought no scorn for to be born  
 Of a birth both low and small ;  
 Betwixt ox and ass in a crib He was  
 Laid poorly in a stall ;  
 To the shepherds in fold this thing was told,  
 In Luke, as you may see,  
 Who sung glory to the LORD on high  
 That did come for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

Wise men from far found out a star,  
 Which still them went before,  
 And when it came where JESUS was,  
 It stood still o'er the door :  
 And thus in space brought to the place  
 Where they the child might see,  
 Where they did bring their offerings  
 To the LORD GOD that made us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

Herod the king, much marvelling  
 To hear of these tidings good,  
 In furious rage did send to raze  
 And shed the innocent blood :  
 Supposing plain CHRIST to have slain :  
 Of his purpose yet miss'd he :  
 For CHRIST was kept within Egypt,  
 And all for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

At twelve years old, with doctors bold  
 Began He to dispute :  
 When they did object, with answers direct  
 He did them all confute.  
 And so His name into great fame  
 Did grow and multiply,  
 That none but He, in Scripture as you see,  
 Did come for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

He preach'd, He taught, He miracles wrought,  
 To have His power known :  
 Yet He was still, for His goodwill,  
 Refused of His own.  
 From death to life He raised rife,  
 The leprous cleansed He :  
 In all men's sight from evil sprite,  
 Full many He set free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

The deaf and dumb to Him did come,  
 As Matthew doth record :  
 The sore and sick their health did seek,  
 To health they were restor'd :  
 He proved kind to lame and blind,  
 And made them go and see.  
 Yet He did yield for to be kill'd,  
 And all for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

By false Judas betray'd He was,  
 To the elders and the scribes,  
 Who did him hire for to conspire,  
 Giving to him great bribes :  
 Then with consent forthwith he went  
 Their guide then for to be.  
 In a garden fair they found at prayer,  
 The LORD GOD that made us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

When He was took and quite forsook,  
 Of His disciples then,  
 And brought from thence, without offence  
 To suffer woe and pain :  
 Before Caiaphas led He was,  
 Examined for to be,  
 Where He was stript and naked whipt,  
 And all for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

And in despite clothed Him in white,  
 To the hall they did Him bring,  
 With a wreath of thorn they did Him scorn,  
 And crowned Him a king.  
 Yet there no sin was found in Him,  
 But truth and verity ;  
 So this meek Lamb unto death came,  
 And all for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

When they were come into the room,  
 Which was the judgment-place,  
 With cruel fists before the high priest,  
 They smote CHRIST in His face :  
 And on the Cross nailed He was,  
 On the Mount of Calvary :  
 His heart was rent, His Blood was spent,  
 And all for to make us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

The sun was black, the earth did quake,  
 The rocks did rend asunder :  
 Both far and near there did appear  
 Much darkness and great wonder,  
 Graves did disclose, dead bodies rose,  
 And walked openly,  
 Which proved plain that there was slain  
 The LORD GOD that made us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

And thus in death yielded up His breath,  
 Saying, consecrated Just,  
 All this was done by CHRIST, GOD'S SON,  
 To bring men's souls to rest.  
 Therefore you all, both great and small,  
 That here now present be,  
 Serve Him always, with diligent praise,  
 The LORD GOD that made us free.  
 Oh ! praise the LORD, &c.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Inscriptions and Tablets.



THE following memorials of those whose remains are interred in and around the Church may be found (in the places named) at the present time. Many of the stones are crumbling away, and the inscriptions can with difficulty be read.

The Harford monuments in the Chancel are inscribed thus :

Harford. Tumulus JOANIS HARFORDI Quemsibi Suus  
Filius erexit Richardus Anno Domini 1573.  
John Gvildo of Hereford made this Tombe  
w. his owne hande ANO. DNI. 1573  
Hic sepultus fuit JOHANNES HARFORD  
Hujus Parochiæ Armiger, Avus.  
BRIDSTOKIJ HARFORD de Civitate  
Herefordiæ Medicinæ Doctor Obiit 30 die  
Augusti Anno Domini 1559. A. Suæ 55.

Hic Jacent RICARDUS HARFORD Hujus  
Parochiæ de Bosbury Armiger  
Et MARTHA Uxor ejus Filia Caroli Fox de  
Bromfield in Comitatu : Salop.  
Ad Qui Obierunt Anno 1578 Et Juxta Jacet  
Anthonius Harford Armiger.

There are seven brass memorial plates in the chancel and church. Four under the east window containing the following inscriptions :

#### In Memoriam

ARTHUR CLYNTON BASKERVILLE MYNORS, Mynors.

60th Rifles, present at the Battle of  
Cinchilovo, and at the Relief of Ekowe.  
Died of Dysentery at Fort Pearson, Natal,  
April 25th, 1879. Aged 22.

Mark the last words of Arthur to his servant, Starman, who was about to smooth his pillow, he turned to him and with a smile which, said Starman, I will never forget, whispered, "Hush ! don't touch me, I am going to Heaven," and so fell asleep.

His warfare is accomplished.



Higgins. The Rev. EDWARD HIGGINS, M.A., D.L.,  
of Bosbury House.  
Born May 23rd, 1803.  
Died May 7th, 1884.

The Memory of the Just is Blessed.

GEORGIANA ESTHER HIGGINS,  
The loving Wife of the Rev. Edward Higgins,  
Born June 28th, 1800.  
Died October 20th, 1881,  
At Bosbury House.  
"Blessed are the pure in heart,  
For they shall see God."

#### In Memoriam

Mynors. CHARLES BASKERVILLE MYNORS,  
Born at Evancoyd, 1859, Died at Bosbury,  
1863.

Aged 4 years.

Sweet child, thou art gone before us, and thy  
saintly soul is flown  
Where tears are wiped from every eye, and sorrow  
is unknown :  
From the burden of the flesh and from care and  
fear released,  
Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the  
weary are at rest."

HENRY HART MILMAN, 1822.

This window was erected by the Rev.  
Edward Higgins, of Bosbury House, 1881.

And three brass plates are placed  
against the walls of the nave. The  
first under the west window :

To the glory of GOD

And in thankful and loving remembrance of

Hope. MRS. ELLEN HOPE,  
The Munificent Donor of the Organ in this  
Church,

Widow of the Rev. F. W. Hope, M.A., D.C.L.

This West Window was erected by the  
Parishioners, Easter, 1880.

The second under the memorial  
window to John and Phœbe Mutlow :

In loving Memory of

JOHN MUTLOW, Mutlow.  
late of Cold Green,  
who died 12th November, 1858.  
Aged 73 years.

Also

In Memory of his dear Wife,  
PHŒBE MUTLOW,  
who died 30th November, 1878,  
Aged 92 years.

The third is placed against the  
south wall of the nave :

In loving Memory of

JAMES ALLCOTT MUTLOW, of Goldhill  
in this Parish third son of  
John & Phœbe Mutlow of Cold Green,  
Died May 30th 1873.

Aged 54.

Against the walls of the chancel  
the following five marble tablets may  
be found :

Sacred to the Memory of

Dame MALLET COLT,

Widow of Sir John Colt, formerly of Colt.  
Leominster, Baronet. She was a  
prudent and good Wife. A tender and  
indulgent Mother, and amiable in all  
the relative duties of life. She died the  
5th of January, 1824, in hopes of a joyful  
Resurrection, and lies buried in this Chancel.

Also in Memory of

JAMES COLT,

Her youngest son,  
who died 17th of November, 1826,  
and lies interred in the same vault with his  
Mother.

Brydges.      Beneath  
 this place lies interred JOHN BRYDGES,  
 Gent, late Treasurer of New Inn, and  
 Senior Clerk of the Six Clerks Office,  
 Second son of William Brydges  
 the Elder, late of Old Colwall,  
 Gent, and Ursula his wife, in the  
 which office he practised as a Sworn  
 Clerk for upwards of forty years with great  
 Reputation, and in all stages of life  
 wherein he was any wise concerned,  
 either publick or private acted with so  
 much equity and justice as well as  
 charity to the poor that he was duly  
 esteemed and generally lamented by all  
 that knew him.

He dy'd at his Chambers in New Inn,  
 August the 4th, Anno 1742,  
 Aged 71.

In memory of whom this monument is erected  
 By John Brydges, Gent, his nephew and  
 executor.

Also beneath this place lies interred the said  
 JOHN BRYDGES, Nephew and Executor of the  
 above named John Brydges, and son of  
 Thomas Brydges, Gent, and Margaret  
 his Wife, who dyed the fourteenth day of  
 January  
 in the year of the LORD 1744.  
 Ætatis suæ 33.

Stedman.      Sacred to the Memory of  
 JOHN STEDMAN, Esq.,  
 late of the Razees in this Parish,  
 who died Oct. 28th, 1808,  
 in the 78th year of his age.  
 And lies buried within the  
 iron railing at the East  
 end of the Church.

GULIELMUS HOPTONVS,  
 Armiger 2 Die Apri-  
 lis, 1647, Animam Deo  
 Reddens mortalitatis exuvias  
 Hic Deposuit.

Hopton.

Sacred to the Memory of  
 JOHN HANMER UNDERWOOD, M.A.,  
 Prebendary of the Cathedral of Hereford.  
 Rural Dean of the Deanery of Frome.

Underwood.

A Magistrate of the County.  
 And during 26 years  
 Vicar of the Parish of Bosbury.  
 Born 24th January, 1803.  
 Died 30th August, 1856.

His parishioners,  
 grateful for services rendered to them,  
 erect this monument to record their respect  
 and affection for his memory,  
 and transmit to their children  
 the remembrance of his name  
 who placed  
 within reach of the humblest inhabitant  
 the blessing of scriptural education.

"How beautiful are the feet of them that preach  
 the Gospel of Peace, and bring glad tidings of good  
 things."—*Romans x. 15.*

The following tablets and stones  
 are to be seen attached to the walls  
 and on the floor of the nave and aisles,  
 and also in the Morton Chantry:

JOHN LODGE, Clerk, A.M.,  
 Vicar of Bosbury and of Hill  
 in Gloucestershire.

Lodge.

Died the 23rd day of July, 1830,  
 in the 73rd year of his age.

Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart.,  
 caused this tablet to be placed here, to per-  
 petuate the memory of departed worth.

Weaver.

Beneath this place resteth in  
hopes of a joyful Resurrection,  
the remains of ELEANOR,  
the Wife of JOHN WEAVER,  
of the Townend, in this Parish.  
She died Sept. 21st, 1789,  
Aged 63 years.

Also  
in Memory of the aforesaid  
JOHN WEAVER,  
he departed this life Sept. the 2nd, 1791.  
Aged 54 years.

Past from the sorrows of this sinful life  
To joys above, where neither care nor strife  
Can us invade, or discompose that rest  
That is eternal and for ever blest.

Jones.

Near this place  
lies buried the body of  
JOHN JONES, Clerk,  
Who was near 24 years Vicar,  
and 27 years Master  
of the Grammar School of this Parish.  
He died May 2, 1740,  
Ætatis 55 years.

Jauncey.

P. M.  
ALICIE uxoris GULIELMI JAUNCEY,  
Clerici et hujus Parochiæ Ludimagistri,  
marmoreum hoc instruitur cenotaphium  
quæ eximia erga Deum pietate candore et  
benevolentia apud omnes benignitate erga  
pauperes plusquam exigua claruit  
conjux amantissima matrona prudens decus  
in vitâ magis dilecta vel in morte haud  
immerito flebilis dictu sit difficile  
cœlo matura terras reliquit  
quarto die Sept. 1718,  
Ætat. 65.  
Beati qui in Domino moriuntur.

M. S.

Brydges.

GULIELMI BRYDGES de Upleadon,  
hujus parochiæ situ generosi  
necnon THOMÆ BRYDGES, gen. filii natu  
quarti Gulielmi et uxoris ejus Margarette  
filiae Will. Vaughan de Courtfield  
in agro Monmouth Armig.  
Thomas (thalamo fructus repetito) primis  
nuptiis uxorem habuit Joannam (juxta  
et sepultam) filiam et hæredem Rich.  
Hill de Townend hujus parochiæ situ  
utriusque sexûs liberos illi reliquentem.  
Obiit illa ultimo Aug. Anno Dom. 1678,  
Æt. 73.

Secundis Catharinam filiam et hæredem  
Thomæ Barrat de Old Colwall, Parochiæ de  
Colwall, hoc Comitatu situ, mæstissimam  
superstitem duxit.  
In cemiterio (uti moriens voluit) tumulo  
paterno jacet sepultus.  
Obiit sexto die Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1692,  
Ætat. 82.

Gulielmus supra memorati Thomæ Brydges  
filius  
natu maximus, divitibus lautus, egenis bene-  
ficus  
omnibus æquus et charus vixit, et flebilis obiit  
20 die  
Julii, Anno Dom. 1704, inter avos non in-  
honestos ipse nec  
vitæ degener, nec morte divulsus in Cemiterio  
quiescit.

In Memory of  
JOHN MUTLOW, Mutlow.  
late of Cold Green, in this Parish, Gent,  
who died on the 14th Jan. 1809.  
Aged 47 years.

He was a good Husband, a tender Father, and  
a sincere Friend.

Hartland. Sacred  
To the Memory of  
ROBERT,  
only son of JAMES and MARY HARTLAND,  
of Temple Court, in this Parish,  
who died April 28, 1844,  
Aged 60.

In Memory of  
MARY HARTLAND  
*Relict* of James Stone  
and James Hartland  
late of Temple Court  
who died April 2nd, 1806,  
Aged 56.

In Memory of  
JAMES HARTLAND  
late of Temple Court, Gent,  
who died March 7th, 1803,  
Aged 52.

Also  
of ROBERT HARTLAND, Gent.  
late of Pansington, Hartlebury,  
only son of James and Mary Hartland,  
who died April 28th, 1844,  
Aged 60.

Elmhurst. M. S.  
JOSHUE ELMHURST, A.M.,  
hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 19 Vicar,  
necnon regalis ibidem  
Scholæ per annos 23 Archididasculi,  
Obiit July 2nd Anno Dom. 1708.  
Mort— a Parœcis & Vicini—  
Multum defleta.  
Ætatis suæ 62.

Here lyeth the body of  
JANE ELMHURST,  
who departed this life May the —  
Aged 62.

I lay me down at expect—  
— I crave no more But  
Christus Jesus meus et omni  
WILL : COKE 1690.

Coke.

Here lyeth the body of  
THOMAS CHETWINN,  
who departed this life July y<sup>e</sup> 13th, 1747,  
Aged 89 years.

Chetwinn.

Also in Memory of  
MARY,  
the Wife of THOMAS CHETWINN,  
who died November the 12th, 1748,  
Aged 68 years.

For many days our friends did see  
Approaching death attending we,  
No comfort could our bodies have  
Till they were laid within the grave.  
All you that are spectators here,  
Behold the time it draweth near.

Depositum  
HUMFREDI WYNNE,  
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyteri  
et hujus Parochialis nuper Pastoris,  
Animam Deo reddidit,  
Octob. 14, Anno Salutis 1724,  
Æta. 45.

Wynne.

In Memory of  
SUSANNA,  
the Wife of EDWARD MANTON,  
who departed y<sup>e</sup> life July the 27th, 1756,  
Aged near 80 years.

Manton.

Call unto God,  
Your time is short.

In Memory of  
JOHN ALLCOTT, Gent.  
who died May 24th, 1781,  
Aged 84.

Allcott.

Crisp. In Memory of  
JOHN CRISP,  
who departed this life April the 1st, 1753,  
Aged 72 years.

Also  
In Memory of  
MARY,

y<sup>e</sup> wife of JOHN CRISP,  
who died Nov<sup>r</sup> the 26th, 1756,  
Aged 58 years.

Here lies an aged father now at rest,  
Whose soul we hope of Heaven is possest,  
Refrain from tears tho' he is called away  
The love of C———

Nelme. Of ANN,  
the wife of WILLIAM NELME, senior,  
who died Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 16th, 1738,  
Aged 53 years.

Of WILLIAM,  
late of Pitchers,  
who departed this life June the 14th,  
Aged 81 years.

Through Adam's fall in dust my body lies,  
Thro' CHRIST I shall from dust to glory rise,  
Sound joyful trump thy voice I wait to hear,  
O come LORD JESUS when wilt Thou appear?  
Then none shall blessed be but those——

Browne. Here lieth the body of  
MATTHEW BROWNE Clerk,  
late Vicar of Bosbury,  
who died the 26th day of June, 1761,  
Aged 41 years.

Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of  
DOROTHEA,  
Wife of RICHARD WELCH,  
she was buried November y<sup>e</sup> 17, —.  
(date illegible.)

Here lyeth the body of  
ANTHONY,  
y<sup>e</sup> son of ANTHONY HANBURY, Gent &  
MARGARET his wife,  
who departed this life April 5, 1680.

—————  
In Memory of  
RICHARD JONES, of this Parish, Jones.  
who departed this life May 21st, 1779,  
Aged 78.

Also in Memory of  
the Wife of the above,  
who departed this life October 20th, 17—  
Aged 68 years.

Here lieth together both man and  
wife as GOD joined together once  
in life. But now together—  
till CHRIST doth call.

—————  
In Memory of GEORGE TYLER, Tyler.  
who died July 25th, 1782,  
Aged 6 years.

—————  
In Memory of  
ANN,  
the wife of EDWARD STEDMAN, Stedman.  
who departed this life — day of July 1684,  
Aged —

—————  
Sacred to the Memory of  
MARY, Harford.  
relict of GEORGE HARFORD,  
and daughter of the late  
Richard and Ann Hardwicke  
of the Grange in this Parish,  
who died 14 October, 1826,  
Aged 81 years.

Near this Place lies  
Hardwicke. RICHARD HARDWICKE, late of the Grange,  
Gent,  
who departed this life June 6th, 1788,  
Aged 80.

Also ANN his Wife,  
who died August 1st, 1791,  
Aged 80.

Also RICHARD HARDWICKE, Chirurgeon,  
Son of the said Richard and Ann,  
who departed this life sincerely lamented,  
April 19th, 1794.  
Aged 57.

Vevers. CATHERINE,  
wife of JOHN VEVERS of Yarkhill,  
daughter of Richard Hardwicke,  
died Feb. 16, 1795,  
Aged 55.

ELIZABETH,  
widow of the above RICHARD HARDWICKE,  
died April 6, 1828,  
Aged 82 years.

In Memory of  
Turner. CATHERINE,  
y<sup>e</sup> wife of SAMUEL TURNER,  
who departed this life September the 4th, 1728,  
Aged 43.  
And also of  
SAMUEL,  
the son of SAMUEL TURNER and CATHERINE  
his wife,  
who departed this life June y<sup>e</sup> 9th, 1729,  
Aged 16.

The following inscription is placed  
on the stone which forms the floor of  
the porch :

Underneath this Stone are the remains of  
Mr. JOHN MUTLOW, Senr. Mutlow.  
late of Cold Green in this Parish  
who departed this life the 6th Feby. 1801,  
Aged 68 years.

Also MARY,  
wife of the above Mr. JOHN MUTLOW, Senr.  
She departed this life the 19th November,  
1802,  
Aged 64 years.

Also THOMAS,  
son of Mr. JOHN MUTLOW, Junr.  
and by MARGERY his wife,  
who died in his infancy.

And also MARY their daughter  
who departed this life the 15th of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1795,  
Aged 7 years.

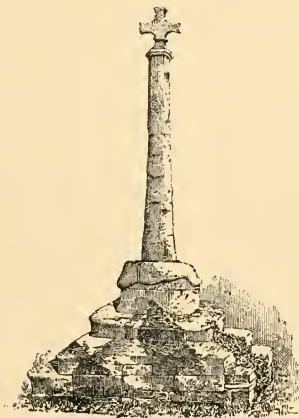
On the south wall of the nave (out-  
side) is a tablet with the following  
inscription :

Underneath this place lie the Body of  
THOMAS BARRETT, Barrett.  
who died the 17th day of February, 1747,  
Aged 23 years.

Remember, all you that pass this way,  
As you are now so once was I,  
And as I am so will you be,  
Therefore prepare to follow me.

These inscriptions may well conclude the history of a parish which in the preceding pages an attempt has been made to trace. There have been no events of great importance to record, nothing probably beyond what a little research would bring to light in many other places ; still, the account, imper-

fect as it may be, will, I trust, make the inhabitants better acquainted with its antecedents, and present condition, and lead them to appreciate the interesting associations connected with it. More might have been written, descriptions given at greater length and events more fully recorded ; in speaking of local matters there is, however, a tendency to grow wearisome. There is a Spanish proverb which they who write or speak do well to bear in mind : when the Spaniards would describe a man who is tedious, and attempts to say all that can be said on the subject on which he writes, they speak of him as one " who leaves nothing in his inkstand." Lest therefore a charge of this kind should be incurred by me, I will here bring to an end a task, which from time to time has afforded me no small amount of both pleasure and instruction.



## Appendix A.

The following is a description of the Organ built by Messrs. Speechly and Ingram, S. Pancras, London.

This instrument contains two sets of manuals, the compass of each being from CCC to A, 70 notes. The pedale from CCC to F, 30 notes :—

### GREAT ORGAN.

1. Double open Diapason .....	16 feet
2. Open Diapason .....	8 "
3. Gamba.....	8 "
4. Dulciana .....	8 "
5. Stopped Diapason and Clarabella	8 "
6. Stopped Dulciana .....	8 "
7. Flute Harmonique .....	4 "
8. Gemshorn .....	4 "
9. Twelfth .....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
10. Fifteenth .....	2 "
11. Sesquialtra, various .....	
12. Trumpet .....	8 "
13. Clarionet.....	8 "

### SWELL ORGAN.

14. Double Diapason .....	16 "
15. Violin open Diapason .....	8 "
16. Lieblich Gedact.....	8 "
17. Violin con sordine.....	8 "
18. Principal.....	4 "
19. Piccolo Harmonique.....	2 "

20. Mixture, 3 ranks, various.....	
21. Oboe .....	8 feet
22. Trumpet .....	8 "
23. Clarion .....	4 "

### PEDALE ORGAN.

24. Grand open Diapason .....	16 "
25. Bourdon .....	16 "
26. Trombone .....	16 "
27. Principal .....	8 "

The whole of the stops are carried throughout the register.

### COUPLERS.

28. Swell to Great
29. Super Octave Swell
30. Swell to Pedals
31. Great to Pedals
32. Tremulant

Nine composition pedals—6 for the Great, and 3 for the Swell. A double action pedal for bringing on certain couplers.

The whole compass of the manuals is acted upon through the agency of a pneumatic lever, and made to an entirely new scale, which is powerful and successful. The organ is pro-



vided with two pressures of wind, viz., all the reeds on manuals and pedale organ are on six inch pressure, and all the flue work on the low pressure. The consumption of the wind is from reservoirs, which are supplied from two large bellows having four feeders to each, thereby giving the organ a firm and steady supply of wind, and thus avoiding the unsteadiness which prevails when supplied direct from the bellows with feeders. The instrument has an echo organ of two stops, viz., Stopped Dulciana, and Clarionet and Bassoon: this is enclosed in a separate box about twenty-five feet above the manuals over the great organ, the pedal being brought into close communication with the swell

pedal. The swell organ pedal has a mechanical appliance for acting on the tremulant at the discretion of the player, at any moment, and in any position the pedal may be in. The whole of the roller work is of tubular iron, japanned; each organ differing in colour, and are carried in framing of pitch pine French polished or varnished. The pipe work is of spotted metal. The pedal board is radiating and concave. The case is of "superior pitch pine, varnished, and designed to suit the church." The front pipes (speaking) are richly and very beautifully illuminated. The organ is constructed to stand in a chamber, and to show two fronts. The ceiling is coved and built in stone.

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## Appendix B.

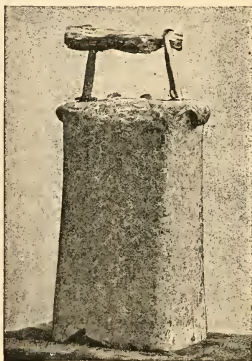
Under the Cross in the Churchyard at its removal to its present site in 1796 a large shapeless mass of rock weighing upwards of two tons was found, concerning which many conjectures have been made. Mr. Severn Walker ("Building News," October 16, 1863) writes respecting it—"This large unhewn mass of Silurian rock was found beneath the Cross of S. Cuthbert, when it was removed from its original position some years ago. Its location beneath the Cross is curious, and seems to imply that it was an idolatrous stone, or one held in veneration in heathen times, which, when the people were converted to Christianity, it was deemed proper to place under the protection of the Cross."

This stone now lies in the Churchyard close to the tower, on the south side.

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## Appendix C.

Mr. Joseph Baker of Ledbury, a gentleman of considerable antiquarian taste purchased at a sale which took place in Bosbury in 1888, a Celtic Bell, of which a representation is here given.



It is of the rudest type, made of sheet iron, riveted at the sides, bronzed, and of quadrangular form. In height it is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  wide at the mouth: the narrow sides gradually decrease to the top, which overlaps or is bent over them. It resembles the early specimens of Irish bells which are to be seen in the British Museum dating from the 6th century. This curious relic was exhibited at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, in June, 1889, and greatly interested the Fellows.

Nothing is known of the previous history of the Bell, which is still in Mr. Baker's possession.

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## Appendix D.

The following is an alphabetical List of Names inscribed on Tombstones in the Churchyard.

- Acton, John. Nov. 16, 1851.  
     Burrows, Emma Elizabeth (daughter of John Acton). Feb. 7, 1860.
- Acton, Alpha (widow of John Acton). Aug. 26, 1884.
- Andrews, George Greaves. Nov. 12, 1883.
- Andrews, William. July 13, 1880.
- Andrews, Elizabeth (wife of William Andrews). Dec. 21, 1877.
- Andrews, John and Ann (see Greaves).
- Baggett, Mary (wife of Joseph Baggett). June 22, 1750.
- Baggett, Joseph. Feb. 2, 1780.
- Barrett, William. Jan. 28, 1848.
- Barrett, Ann (wife of William Barrett). Dec. 28, 1857.
- Barrett, John (son of above). Mar. 13, 1854.
- Barrett, Richard (also son). Jan. 15, 1868.
- Bentley, Herbert Lowndes (son of the Rev. S. Bentley). June 9, 1886.
- Bengough, Francis. Jan. 23, 1885.
- Bengough, Mary Ann. May 12, 1886.
- Bettington, William. March 25, 1885.
- Bettington, Sarah (wife of Edward Bettington). Jan. 14, 1847.
- Bettington, Edward. Aug. 22, 1852.
- Bishop, Harriet. Nov. 25, 1887.
- Bishop, William Brewer. Aug. 10, 1868.
- Blakeway, Eliza. April 30, 1848.  
     Turberville, Sarah (sister of Eliza Blakeway). May 23, 1849.
- Boswood, Richard. June 4, 1727.
- Bowler, Ann. April 30, 1845.
- Brazier, Frank. May 17, 1871.
- Burrows, Emma Elizabeth (see Acton).
- Cale, Mary. Dec. 28, 1826.
- Cale, Sarah (mother of Mary Cale). Aug. 21, 1847.
- Careless, Joseph. April 25, 1883.
- Caundel, Henry. Oct. 6, 1879.
- Chadd, Mary. April 14, 1752.
- Chadd, Jane (wife of Joseph Chadd, sen.). April 6, 1814.
- Chadd, Joseph. Dec. 21, 1820.
- Chadd, William. April 13, 1875.
- Cheese, Rev. John Edmund. April 1, 1879.
- Cheese, Ellen Pyle (wife of the above). Feb. 8, 1888.
- Collett, William. Oct. 11, 1882.
- Cowles, Mary. Jan. 17, 1867.
- Davies, George. Oct. 25, 1882.
- Davies, Elizabeth (wife of the above). July 25, 1826.
- Davies, Emma Elizabeth. Aug. 27, 1870.
- Davis, Eliz. May 6, 1777.
- Dean, Mary. July 9, 1832.
- Drinkwater, Edward. Oct. 12, 1884.
- Drinkwater, Sarah (wife of the above). Dec. 9, 1875.
- Drinkwater, Thomas. Nov. 24, 1867.
- Drinkwater, Sarah (wife of the above). April 26, 1867.
- Dunn, Ann. Dec. 19, 1795.
- Edwards, Arthur and Sophia (see Taylor).
- Edwards, Joseph. Jan. 11, 1854.
- Edwards, Hannah (wife of the above). Oct. 10, 1858.
- Edwards, Thomas. Feb. 28, 1877.
- Edwards, Thomas (son of the above). Sept. 4, 1874.

- Fincher, Maria. Jan. 1, 1872.  
 Gardiner, Judith. March 25, 1886.  
 Gardiner, George and Joseph (see Price).  
 Godsall, Emma. Jan. 30, 1888.  
 Goodman, Ann (wife of Francis Goodman).  
 April 14, 1766.  
 Goodman, Francis. April 4, 1793.  
 Goodman, Nancy. Nov. 28, 1787.  
 Greaves, Margaret (mother of Ann Andrews).  
 March 20, 1866.  
 Andrews, John. Nov. 8, 1871.  
 Andrews, Ann (widow of the above).  
 Sept. 11, 1873.  
 Greaves, Pamela (wife of John Greaves).  
 Aug. 22, 1887.  
 Greaves, John. June 4, 1890.  
 Green, Sarah. Sept. 25, 1888.  
 Grubham, Emily. Dec. 6, 1836.  
 Hancock, Elizabeth. March 8, 1875.  
 Harding, Edward. Feb. 22, 1872.  
 Harding, Mary (widow of the above). Mar.  
 26, 1887.  
 Harford, Sarah and Thomas (see Mason).  
 Hartland, John. May 20, 1837.  
 Hartland, William (son of the above). Jan.  
 30, 1836.  
 Hickcox, Joseph. Dec. 10, 1842.  
 Hickcox, Mary (daughter of the above). Aug.  
 12, 1840.  
 Higgins, Georgiana Esther (wife of the Rev.  
 Edward Higgins). Oct. 20, 1881.  
 Higgins, Rev. Edward. May 7, 1884.  
 Hill, Ada Lizzie (daughter of John Hill).  
 April 13, 1889.  
 Hill, Emma (wife of John Hill). May 6, 1884.  
 Hill, George. Sept. 27, 1887.  
 Hill, James. April 15, 1847.  
 Hill, Martha (widow of the above). Dec. 29,  
 1880.  
 Hill, Jane (wife of John Hill). Sept. 29, 1884.  
 Inett, Thomas. Feb. 25, 1859.  
 Innes, William. March 12, 1860.  
 Innes, Hannah. April 3, 1872.  
 Jackson, Sarah. March 31, 1876.  
 Jackson, Charles (husband of the above).  
 Oct. 27, 1882.  
 Jenkins, Eleanor (wife of James Jenkins).  
 Feb. 3, 1885.  
 Jenkins, James. Jan. 9, 1867.  
 Jenks, William. June 21, 1853.  
 Jenks, Hannah (widow of the above). Feb.  
 23, 1860.  
 Jennings, George. Sept. 20, 1850.  
 Jinks, Jane (wife of Edward Jinks). Oct.  
 10, 1814.  
 Jinks, Mary (daughter of the above). June  
 28, 1805.  
 Jinks, Amelia (wife of William Jinks). April  
 5, 1809.  
 Jones, Sarah. July 28, 1795.  
 Jones, John. Jan. 16, —  
 Jones, William. Aug. 17, 1753.  
 Kendrick, Ann (daughter of Richard and  
 Mary Kendrick). April 20, 1788.  
 Kendrick, Elizabeth (daughter of Richard  
 and Sarah Kendrick). Aug. 13, 1814.  
 Kendrick, Francis (son of John and Ann  
 Kendrick). Jan. 26, 1797.  
 Kendrick, Elizabeth (daughter of John and  
 Ann Kendrick). Aug. 23, 1798.  
 Kendrick, Mary (daughter of John and Jane  
 Kendrick). April 15, 1799.  
 Kendrick, Mary (daughter of Richard and  
 Mary Kendrick). April 5, 1788.  
 Kendrick, Richard. Oct. 16, 1830.  
 Kendrick, Sarah (widow of the above). Dec.  
 4, 1836.  
 Kendrick, Joseph (son of the above). Aug.  
 18, 1833.  
 Kendrick, Thomas. April 23, 1848.  
 Kendrick, Sarah (wife of the above). May  
 17, 1855.

- Kendrick, Thomas. Sept. 20, 1821.  
 Kendrick, Maria (wife of the above). Aug. 3, 1824.  
 Lane, Elizabeth. June 7, 1883.  
 Lane, William Sivell (son of the above). Jan. 5, 1881.  
 Lane, Thomas Edward (also son of the above). Sept. 5, 1881.  
 Layton, Thomas. May 17, 1883.  
 Lewis, Ann. May 23, 1802.  
 Lewis, William (husband of the above). Oct. 1, 1809.  
 Lewis, James (son of the above). May 8, 1846.  
 Lewis, Elizabeth. Feb. 12, 1874.  
 Lewis, James (husband of the above). Dec. 10, 1878.  
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 Mason, Richard. Dec. 29, 1829.  
 Mason, Hannah (widow of the above). July 6, 1842.  
     Harford, Sarah (wife of Thomas Harford). Oct. 21, 1838.  
     Harford, Thomas. Oct. 18, 1868.  
 Mason, Thomas. June 21, 1848.  
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 Mayos, John (son of William and Sarah Mayos). Jan. 21, 1847.  
 Mayos, Sarah (wife of William Mayos). Aug. 30, 1838.  
 Mayos, William. Nov. 20, 1831.  
 Mayos, Sarah Love (daughter of William Mayos). Feb. 14, 1859.  
 Morgan, Thomas. Dec. 19, 1857.  
 Morris, Ann (daughter of William and Mary Morris). March 7, 1821.  
 Morris, William. June 22, 1851.  
 Morris, William (son of the above). Feb. 22, 1852.  
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 Mutlow, Joseph. Jan. 30, 1876.  
 Mutlow, Samuel. March 5, 1874.  
 Mutlow, Richard. Dec. 11, 1868.  
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 Nott, William. April 8, 1836.  
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 Palmer, Susannah (wife of James Palmer). Sept. 6, 1842.  
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 Palmer, Thomas. Feb. 12, 1837.  
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 Perkins, James. July 23, 1777.

- Perkins, Elizabeth (wife of the above). Feb. 13, 1771.
- Pitt, John. July 17, 1884.
- Pitt, Anne (wife of the above). Dec. 29, 1887.
- Pitt, Lydia (wife of Thomas Pitt). June 15, 1843.
- Pitt, James (son of Thomas and Lydia Pitt). Sept. 20, 1843.
- Pitt, Thomas. Oct. 17, 1887.
- Pitt, Mary (second wife of Thomas Pitt). Nov. 25, 1887.
- Preece, John (son of Thomas and Mary Preece). May 10, 1847.
- Preece, John. Jan. 24, 1872.
- Price, Eliza. Nov. 29, 1887.
- Price, Herbert. April 6, 1831.
- Price, Margaret (wife of the above). April 10, 1845.
- Price, Margaret (daughter of the above, and wife of Joseph Gardiner). Nov. 27, 1832.
- Gardiner, George (son of Joseph and Margaret Gardiner). Jan. 12, 1844.
- Gardiner, Joseph (also son). Oct. 17, 1850.
- Pritchard, Joseph (son of Joseph and Jane Pritchard). June 25, 1844.
- Ryley, Sally (widow of William Ryley). Feb. 22, 1853.
- Shaw, John. March 19, 1886.
- Smith, Abel. Nov. 5, 1866.
- Sparkman, Margaret (wife of Philip Stedman Sparkman). March 16, 1840.
- Sparkman, Jane Catharine (daughter of the above). Aug. 10, 1840.
- Sparkman, Philip Stedman (son of the above). May 7, 1850.
- Squires, William. Jan. 25, 1867.
- Stedman, John. Oct. 28, 1808.
- Sterling, James. June 19, 1786.
- Sterling, Elizabeth (wife of the above). Mar. 4, 1747.
- Taylor, Rev. Joseph. July 29, 1788.
- Taylor, Bridget (wife of the above). April 25, 1757.
- Edwards, Arthur. Feb. 8, 1803.
- Edwards, Sophia (daughter of the above). April 6, 1805.
- Thomas, Elizabeth Jane. May 30, 1890.
- Thomas, James. Jan. 6, 1887.
- Thomas, Mary. May 28, 1816.
- Townsend, William (son of William and Elizabeth Townsend). April 29, 1884.
- Townsend, Elizabeth (mother of the above). June 10, 1886.
- Treherne, Sarah. March 21, 1855.
- Turberville, Sarah (see Blakeway).
- Underwood, Rev. John Hamner. Aug. 30, 1856.
- Underwood, Harriet (wife of the above). July 6, 1883.
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- Vobe, Ann (wife of the above). April 27, 1850.
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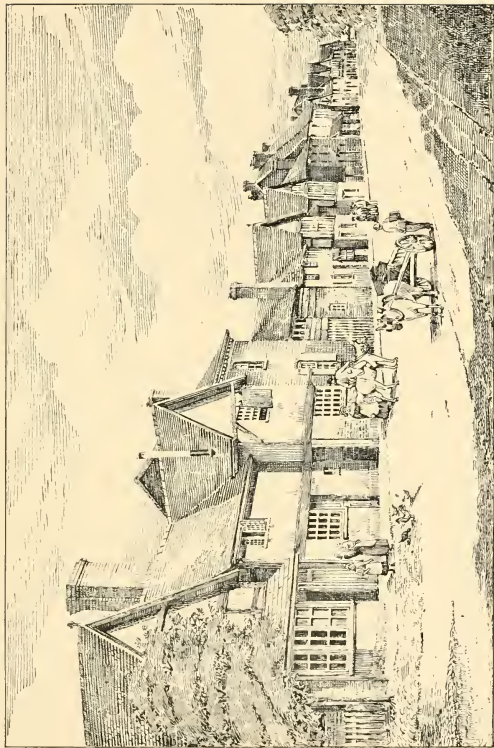
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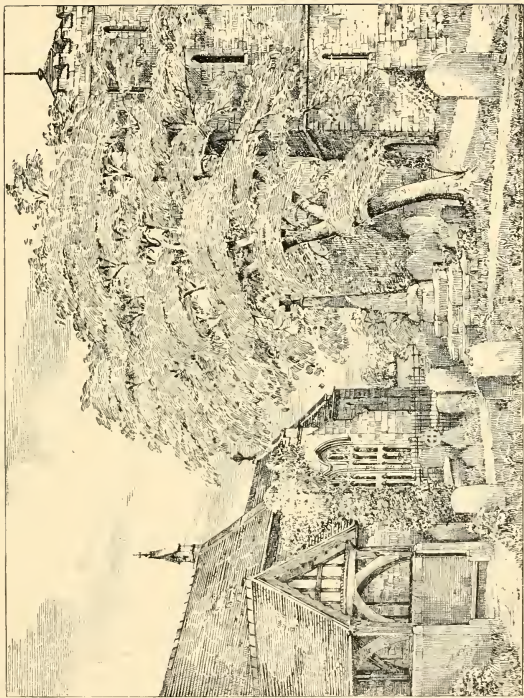
PLATE II.



VILLAGE OF BOSBURY.



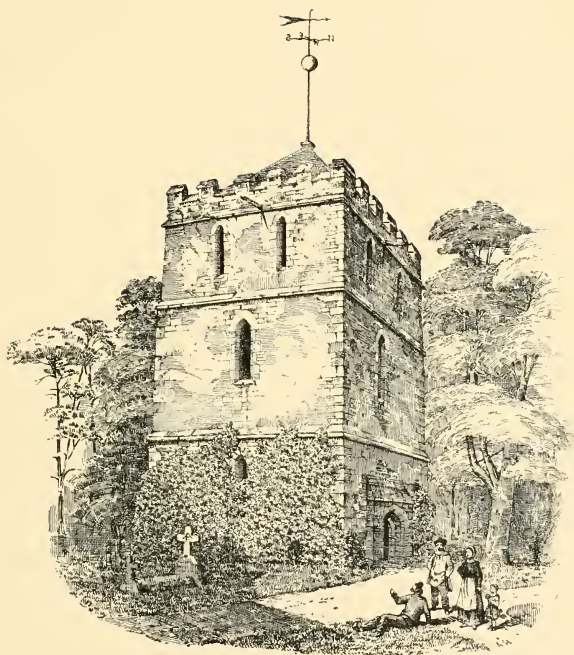
PLATE III.



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TOWER CROSS AND PART OF CHURCH.



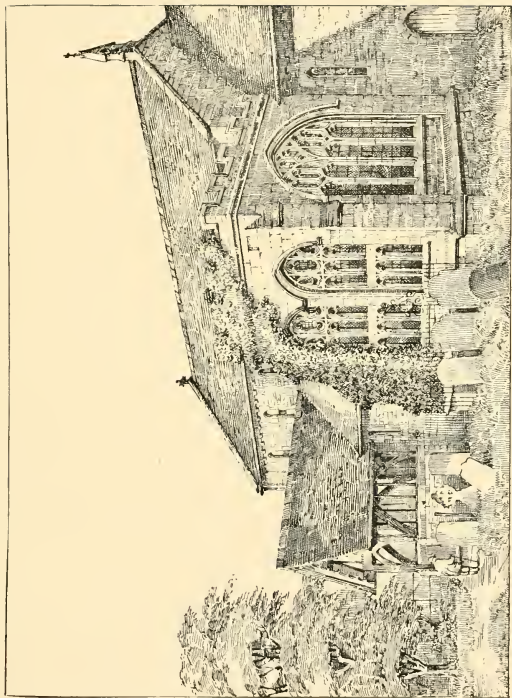


THE TOWER.

ARTHUR HARRISON DEL.



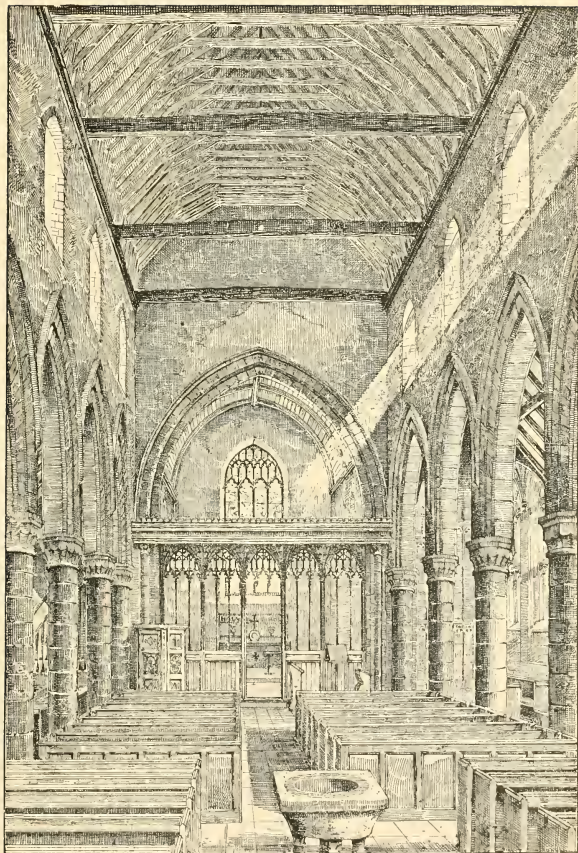




ARTHUR HARRISON, DEL.

CHANTRY OF SIR ROWLAND MORTON.

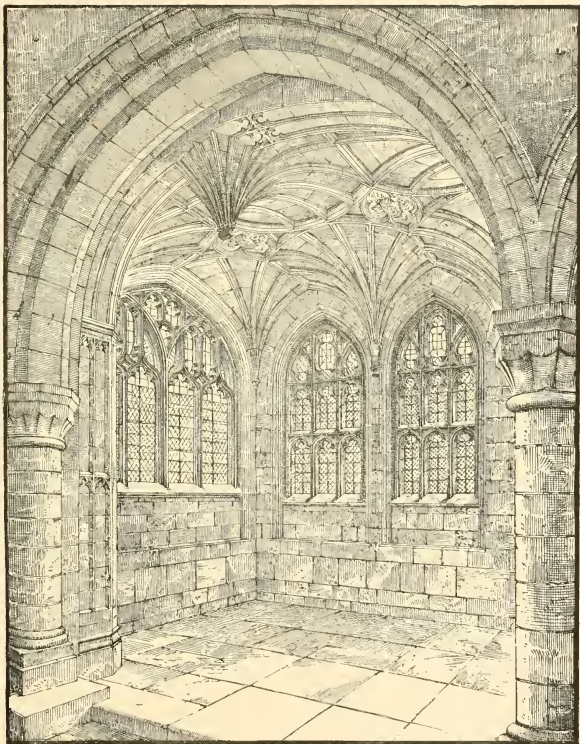




INTERIOR OF CHURCH.

ARTHUR HARRISON DEL



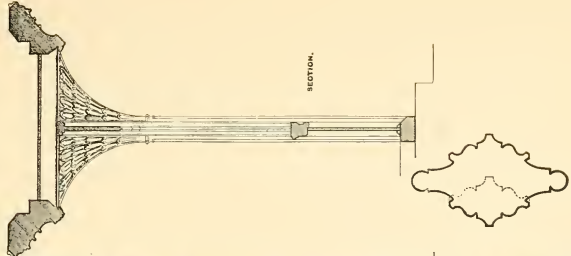
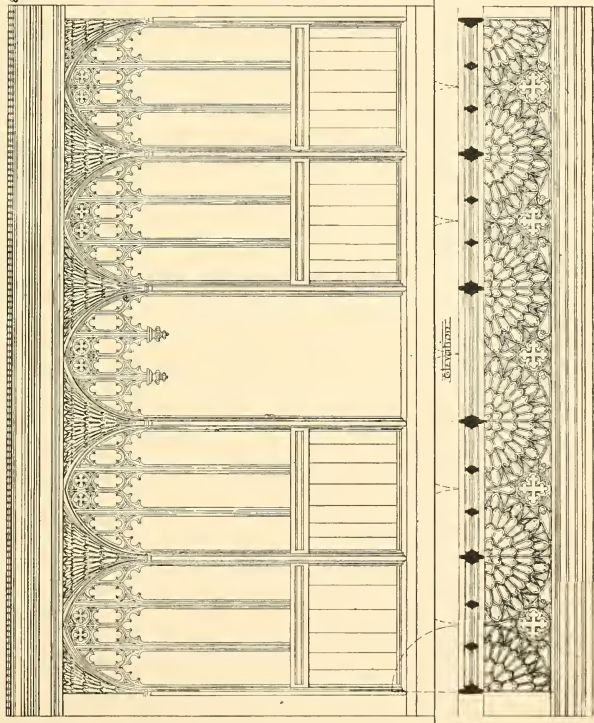
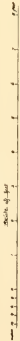


THE MORTON CHANTRY.

ARTHUR HARRISON, DEL.



CHANCEL SCREEN.



HALF PLAN OF SOFFIT.

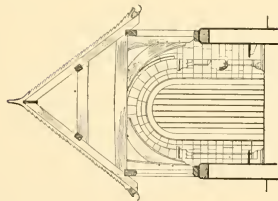
ARTHUR HARRISON, DEL.



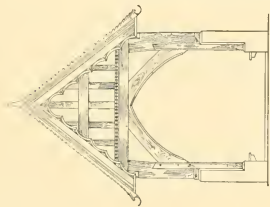


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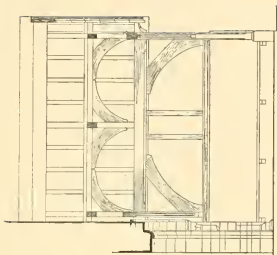
PORCH.



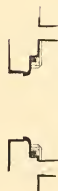
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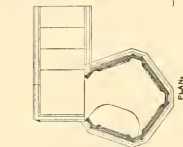
ELEVATION.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.



PLAN OF DOORWAY.



PULPIT.

PLAN.



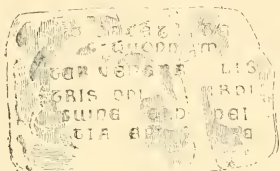
ELEVATION.



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PLATE X.



MEMORIAL STONE TO BISHOP SWINFIELD'S FATHER.



CORBEL TABLE.



STONE HEAD



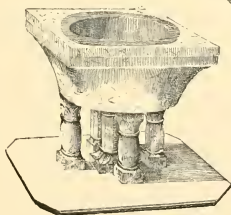
HEAD OF BISHOP SWINFIELD.



SIR ROWLAND MORTON'S REBUS.



CORBEL TABLE.



FONT NOW IN USE. EARLY ENGLISH



SAXON FONT.



HARFORD MONUMENTS.

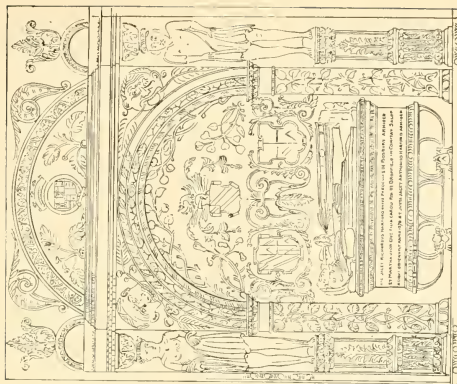
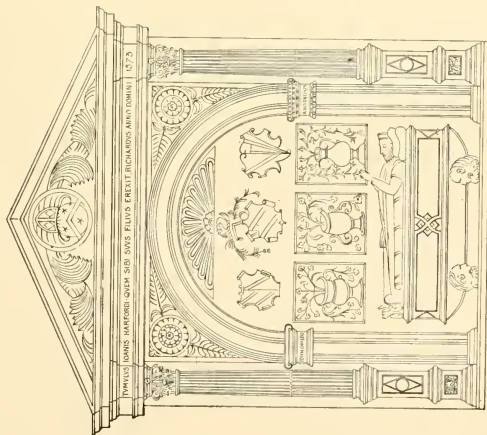
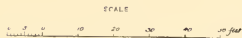
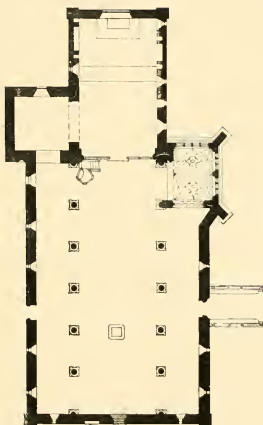




PLATE XII.

GROUND PLAN.

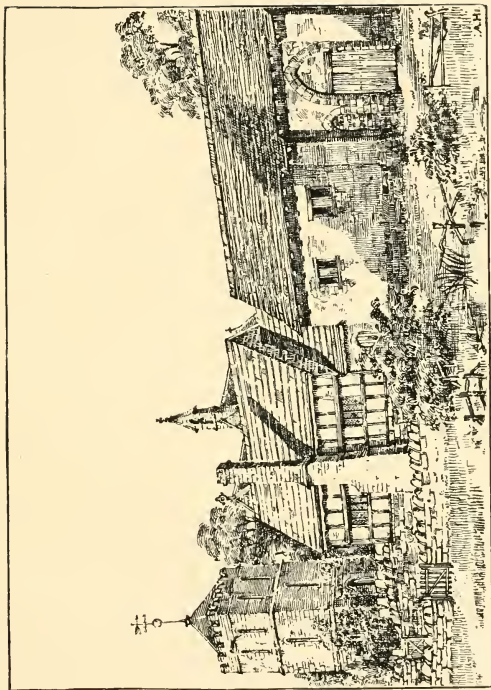


ARTHUR HARRISON DEL.





PLATE XIII.

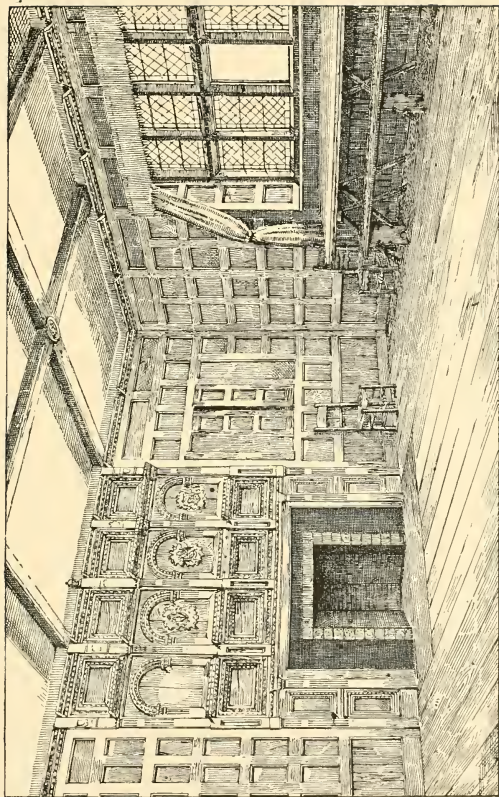


ARTHUR HARRISON, DEL.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY TO OLD PALACE.



PLATE XIV.



OLD ROOM AT THE CROWN INN.

ARTHUR HARRISON, DEL.









